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IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The Board met last evening, Alderman McSpedon in the Chair.

Alderman Boole offered a resolution placing the Chamber of the Board at the disposal of the Hon. J. L. Orr, to-day, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, for the reception of his friends and others of the citizens.

The ordinance regulating the City Inspector's Department was taken from the table and considered section by section. Several amendments were made, after which the ordinance as amended was adopted by a vote of 11 to 3. It was then sent to the Councilmen for concurrence.

The ordinance regulating the Street Department was then taken up. Part of it was read when it was put on its passage and carried by a vote of 12 to 2—Alderman Tucker protesting against such unseemly haste. We give here an abstract of the ordinance:

The first chapter declares that the Street Department shall have cognizance of opening, altering regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues, of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, and filling up and cleaning out slips and basins; the construction and repairing of public roads; the care and improvement of public lands and places; the filling up of sunken lots; the construction, repairing, lighting and care of the buildings, offices, rooms and public yards of the Corporation; the supplying the public buildings and offices and rooms of the Corporation, the court-rooms for which supplies are furnished by the Corporation; the Police Station-houses, the engine and other houses of the Fire Department, and the public markets, with fuel, stationery, printing and all other things necessary therefor; the construction, altering and repairing of fire engines, hose, and all other machines and apparatus for the use of the Fire Department; the removing incumbrances from streets, roads, places, wharves, piers and slips; the doing and furnishing of all other necessary work, repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments; and the collecting of all assessments.

Eight Bureaux belong to the Street Department, viz.:

1. A bureau for opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curb and guttering streets, roads, places and avenues, and for filling up sunken lots, to be called the "Bureau of Street Improvements."

2. A bureau for the construction, repairing and care of the public wharves and piers, and the filling up and clearing out of slips and basins, to be called the "Bureau of Wharves."

3. A bureau for making and repairing the public roads, to be called the "Bureau of Roads."

4. A bureau for the care and regulation of the public grounds and parks, to be called the "Bureau of Lands and Places."

5. A bureau for lighting the public streets, roads, places, avenues, wharves, piers and markets, and for doing all work and procuring all supplies and fixtures necessary for that purpose, to be called the "Bureau of Lamps and Gas."

6. A bureau for constructing and repairing public buildings and for procuring all necessary supplies for the Corporation, to be called the "Bureau of Repairs and Supplies."

7. A bureau for repairing fire-engines and fire apparatus, under the charge of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and for the construction of all new fire-engines and fire apparatus, to be called the "Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department."

8. A bureau for the collection of assessments, to be called the "Bureau of the Collection of Assessments."

The second chapter of the ordinance is divided into three articles, the first of which defines the duties of Street Commissioner, the second those of Deputy Street Commissioner, and the third those of the clerks in the Street Commissioner's office.

The chief officer of the Street Department is to be called "Street Commissioner," and by virtue of his office he is one of the Surveyors of the City of New-York. Before taking office he shall give bonds in the penal sum of $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. All contracts for work shall be made by the Street Commissioner, and all such contracts shall be executed in triplicate—one to be filed in the office of the Street Commissioner, one in the office of the Comptroller, and one to be given to the contractor. There shall be no expenditure for work unless the work has been authorized by the Common Council, except in cases where the sum does not exceed $250. No allowance shall be made for extra work done under or beyond contract unless the same has been authorized by the Common Council or by the written order of the Comptroller where the sum does not exceed $250. All moneys payable by the Corporation under the Street Department are to be paid by the Comptroller by warrant, except for such minor incidental expenses of the Department as cannot be conveniently accounted for in separate vouchers; and no payments are to be made for any work or supplies within the cognizance of the Street Department, except upon the requisition of the Street Commissioner upon triplicate vouchers, duly certified. The Street Commissioner is directed to report upon matters within the cognizance of his department whenever required to do so by the Common Council. He shall issue proposals and advertise for bids for all contracts connected with his department; and shall control and direct all expenditures to be made by the Street Department. On the first Tuesday of each month he shall render to the Comptroller, under oath, a full statement of all moneys paid by him. He shall report to the Corporation Counsel all encroachments on the avenues or streets of the City. Whenever the circumstances of the case require it he shall appoint a competent inspector of contract work. He is to report to the Common Council all assessments made against the Corporation. The Commissioner is further bound to have books in his office open to public inspection, upon which shall be entered the names of all persons from whom he may receive money for the Corporation, and shall render a certified account thereof under oath, item by item, to the Comptroller on Thursday of each week, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the Chamberlain and receive from the Chamberlain duplicate vouchers for the payment thereof. All the expenditures of the Department are to be reported to the Common Council at their first meetings in the months of January, April, July and October. The Street Commissioner may direct the removal of any article or thing whatever, which may encumber or obstruct a street or avenue, wharf or pier in the City of New-York, and to secure this end he may employ four competent persons, whose duty it shall be to report obstructions in the streets. The articles thus removed shall be entered in a book, so that within a prescribed time they may be redeemed by the owners, and if not redeemed they shall be sold at public auction, after due notice shall have been given.

The Deputy Street Commissioner is appointed to assist his Chief in the duties of the office, and in case of the latter's sickness or temporary absence, to act in his stead.

There are to be ten clerks in the Department, viz: one chief clerk, one contract clerk, two book-keepers, one map clerk, and five general clerks.

The Third Chapter of the ordinance relates to the Bureaux of the Department, and the Fourth to City Surveying.

A resolution was offered authorizing the publication of the proceedings of the Atlantic Telegraph Committee, by its Clerk, Mr. McClenahan. It was lost for the want of a constitutional vote.

A resolution was offered appropriating $250 each to the Superintendents of Lamps, of Roads, of Wharves, Piers and Slips, and of Lands and Places, for carriage hire during 1859.

Alderman Clancy moved to add the Superintendent of Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus; but amendment and resolution were both lost for want of a constitutional vote, then reconsidered, and laid on the table.

Various reports from the Committee on Streets were received and referred back.

The Tax Levy for 1859 came in from the Board of Councilmen. It was laid over, under the rule.

The Board adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE CITY EXPENSES—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Board met at 4 o'clock, and after a little routine business proceeded to the special order—the tax levy for 1859. The report of the Committee on Finance was read, and two hours were then occupied in making amendments, which were severally approved, and the report was then adopted.

The Committee, in their report, say:

"It will be perceived that the appropriations are specified in a manner essentially different from what has been usual in former years. They are more specific and definite, more in detail, and purposely worded in such a way as to make the expenditures for each Department separate and distinct. The reasons for this are that some one officer can by this means be held alone responsible for each appropriation; that the accounts will necessarily show how much is expended under the various heads, and by whom. The United States appropriations, amounting to some seventy millions of dollars, are spread over 250 pages, while those of this City, amounting to twelve millions or more, are embraced in three pages and a half. Let any one read the act making appropriations for this City for the present year, and see if he can say definitely what the money is appropriated for, or what department of the City Government is charged with the various expenditures. One particular point to which the Comptroller gives especial attention requires notice in this connection. In speaking of the estimates made by the Street Commissioner, the Comptroller objects strongly to, and argues at length against the large amount asked for "contingencies." It has been the established custom, and the Comptroller follows it in his present estimate, to word the appropriations as follows, for example: "Fire Department, $60,000," "Lamps and Gas, $460,000," &c. Referring to the estimates of the Street Commissioner, we find them under various heads, made out, item by item, as far as could be done upon the best information he could obtain. To allow a reasonable margin for expenditures not definitely foreseen, and to put within the power of the City Government the means of providing, without violation of law, for those necessary expenses which our large experience in arrearages show to have occurred every year, he has in all the bureaus of his department inserted an item under the head of "Contingent Expenses;" in reality no more contingent than the whole of such appropriations are under the system of the Comptroller.

In classifying the appropriations, and placing them under the appropriate executive departments, your Committee feel confident that this innovation upon former usage is more than justified by arguments that can be adduced in its favor; besides having ample precedent in the established custom of the General Government of the country. The affairs of this City Government have certainly not been so well conducted as to preclude hope for the better in a change of system.

Before submitting the items of the Tax Levy for the year 1859, your Committee beg to be allowed to recommend that the Common Council urge upon the Legislature the propriety of changing the commencement of the fiscal year of this city, from the first of January to the first of July, in order to avoid the uncertainty and doubt now attending the legality of all the expenditures of the city government, previous to the passage of the "Tax Levy" by the Legislature. For instance, one of the Heads of Departments estimates for a certain expenditure; it is put in the Tax Levy by the Common Council; the expenditure is incurred, and the item is struck out of the Tax Levy by the Legislature.

All experience shows that it is next to impossible to make an accurate estimate of what will be wanted by this City a year in advance.

The remedy is in a change of the fiscal year. Let the next Legislature be called upon to pass an act, covering the appropriations necessary for the first half of the year 1860, and the Legislature which will meet in January, 1860, pass an act providing for the appropriations for the year commencing July 1, 1860.

In conclusion, your Committee would call your attention to the necessity for making the appropriations for the year 1859 before the end of this year; otherwise all expenditures for the City Government must cease on the first day of January next.

HENRY ARCULARIUS,
PETER CRAWFORD,
Committee on Finance.

The Comptroller's estimates were.....$7,840,174 28

The Committee's estimates, not including the arrearages of 1859, were..........8,221,671 75

Excess over Comptroller's estimates....$381,497 47

Excess of the Board's estimates over that of the Committee..........213,681 07

Total increase over Compt'r's estimates.$595,178 54

The principal items of increase in the estimates were as follows: For Joint Committee on Accounts, $10,000; Board of Health, $20,000, (making $30,000;) Tenth Ward Station-house, $12,500; Superintendent of Clerks and Markets, $10,000; salaries of members of Board of Aldermen, 1859, $17,000; salaries of the members of the Board of Councilmen, $24,000; removing night soil, $20,000; Board of Health Arrearages, 1858, $30,000. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a report proposing the further issue of stock for acquiring lands for the Central Park.

They adjourned to Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The following is a list of the Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the Common Council on Tuesday night for the City and County of New-York:

George Kellock, Jr.,
Erastus W. Brown,
Edward J. Shandley,
Edward P. Orrell,
John H. Bird,
Augustus Purdy,
Edward A. Frazer,
Edmund B. Fellows,
Gustavus A. Valentine,
William H. Barker,
John Lyons,
George G. Taylor,
Thomas Wallace,
William E. Carpenter,
James Green,
Ebenezer B. Shafer,
James D. Hall,
Alex. H. McGarren,
John Ahern,
William Dixey,
John J. Ware,
Peter Crawford,
William Dodge,
Edward J. Knight,
James McKinley,
Geo. W. Jenet,
John Anderson, Jr.,
Joseph McGuire,
Benj. L. Billinge,
L. J. Goodale,
Benjamin Hageman,
John Raymond,
A. S. Van Duzer,
Edmund H. Haswell,
J. Augustus Page,
Charles T. Morson,
Thomas Egan,
Thomas S. Mitchell,
Edward Chase,
A. DeWitt Baldwin,
John R. Morehouse,
John A. Hillery,
Wm. T. Latimer,
Edmund Elmendorf,
John Van Namee,
Eugene A. Kezlay,
Samuel P. Bell,
Allen Rutherford,
James Ferguson,
James G. Platt,
John Henry Hull,
James M. Sweeney,
Wm. Sinclair,
Peter L. Feirty,
Francis Cahill,
John Hayes,
Henry D. Townsend,
Wm. G. McLaughlin,
Mathias Banta,
Geo. Stringham,
Frederick W. Loew,
George E. Baldwin,
Henry Dunlap,
Charles Lewis,
Asa Butman,
Charles Gildersleeve,
Jireh Bull,
Samuel Seabury,
Wm. H. Riblet,
Wm. Cosgrove,
Charles P. Knapp,
Wm. S. McCoun,
John J. Donnelly,
Elias H. Van Brunt,
Thomas A. Bancker,
Wm. A. McSpedon,
Nelson Taylor,
Thos. Van Buren,
Francis J. Twomey,
James M. Sheehan,
Isaac B. Batchelor,
Ebenezer H. Brown,
Wm. H. Barker,
James R. Cumming,
John Brown,
Chas. W. Baker,
Richard S. Green,
Wm. H. Haviland,
Thos. G. Van Cott,
James L. Stewart,
John B. Fogerty,
Bernard Rielly,
Edward W. Collins,
Abraham H. Kennedy,
Wm. B. Harrison,
Charles E. Patterson,
Hermon L. Emmons, Jr.,
Thurber Bailey,
Henry J. Irving,
Julius M. Ackley,
John R. Finly,
Edward Murray,
Francis T. Johnson,
John McKeon,
Geo. H. E. Lynch,
John U. Genet,
William Harris, Jr.,
James W. Watson,
Walter L. Cutting,
Geo. R. Schieffelin,
John H. Morris,
John Byrne,
George N. Pratt,
Theodore Martine,
Clarance C. Mitchell,
Edward S. McPherson,
James Britt,
Augustus L. Wood,
David S. Dunscomb,
Calvin M. Northrup,
Amasa C. Moore,
John Adriance,
Addison Brown,
Smith E. Lane,
John H. Hall,
J. F. Roberts,
Wm. O. Jenkins,
Charles G. Halpine,
Elsworth D. Mills,
Spencer Kirby,
Calvin W. Smith,
J. B. Yates Sommers,
Washington R. Nichols,
Neil Newson,
Wm. O. Mumford,
Francis T. Johnson,
George W. Backer,
Felix Hart,
Thomas Robin,
Wm. F. T. Chapman,
Wm. L. Morris,
Richard C. Fellows,
Jos. B. Nones,
Richard Stackpole,
John P. Smith,
Moses Vail,
John F. Williams,
E. D. Gavitt,
Murwin N. Jones,
Wm. W. Stephenson,
Henry E. Davies, Jr.,
James Donohue,
Chas. C. Powler,
Wm. E. Brinckerhoff,
Wm. V. Leggett,
Jacob E. Howard,
David Seaman,
Alfred E. Baker,
Chas. F. Watts,
Wilson Small,
Daniel Pomeroy,
J. N. Luckey,
John E. Riley,
J. Harrison Reed,
William Tucker,
Charles D. Marsh,
David A. Fowler,
William L. Ely,
Aaron B. Rollins,
Charles J. Breck,
Artemus S. Cady,
William King,
N. B. Mumford,
E. G. Thompson,
Peter Mitchell,

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—THE BIBLE QUESTION.

It being the last session of the present Board the meeting yesterday afternoon was fully attended and quite protracted. An appropriation of $6,249 was made for refurnishing the school-room in Ludlow-street, and one of $276 to repair the school building in the Thirteenth Ward. Bills for work, &c., furnished the different educational institutions, were presented. Most of them were ordered to be paid. That of Harper & Brothers was laid on the table. A report of the Committee on By-Laws was presented. It suggested a few alterations which were agreed to. It was decided that hereafter two meetings should be held in January, one on the second and the other on the third Wednesday. An irregular debate arose on the question of making alterations on the grade of teachers, and of exempting all above the grades A and B in the Grammar Schools from being appointed to attend the Normal Schools. The latter point was finally agreed to.

The School Officers of the Ninth Ward reported that they had received estimates for the building of a new school-house in that Ward. $13,538 is the total of the lowest bids for the different classes of work for which proposals were issued. This amount was appropriated. By a vote of 26 to 3, $44,878 were appropriated for building a school-house in Twenty-seventh-street, on the site of Ward School No. 14. Authority was given the School Officers of the Nineteenth Ward to purchase, at a cost of $4,400, four lots on Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, as a site for the erection of a school-house.

The Committee on Finance presented its annual report. The sum total at the disposal of the Board is estimated as follows:

Amount received from the State		$212,889 55
Amount received from the County, equal to		212,889 55
One-twentieth of one per cent. on valuation of real and personal property of the City		260,272 64
Tax not exceeding $4 for each scholar		539,948 26
Total		$1,226,000 00
From this is to be deducted the amount overdrawn from bank on the 1st day of January, 1858		30,437 42
Total		$1,195,562 58
There should likewise be taken the amount which the law requires this Board to pay to the Corporate Schools, viz		29,292 59
Leaving for Public Education under the direction of this Board		$1,166,269 99
Which has been applied as follows:		
For Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in Ward Schools		$556,445 93
For Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in the Twelfth and Eighteenth Wards (rolls not in) say	$4,800 00	
For Incidental Expenses in Ward Schools, which are all amounts ordered by the Local Boards of School Officers under $200, excluding supplies from Depository, and including fuel	$85,726 18	
Amount not distributed to the Wards	1,218 55—	$86,944 73
For support of Free Academy—		
Salaries	$40,495 57	
Incidental expenses	3,525 16—	44,020 73
For repairs Free Academy		1,814 00
For support of Normal Schools—		
Salaries	9,382 03	
Incidentals	1,908 19—	11,290 22
For support of Evening Schools—		
Salaries	$50,969 75	
Incidental	13,545 28—	$64,515 03
For work done through the shop under direction of Superintendent of Buildings		9,429 66
For supplies to the Depository, including books, stationery, and all other articles in use in the Ward Schools, the Free Academy, Normal and Evening Schools, and Clerks and Superinden's' Offices		105,328 31
For rents for rooms, Primary Schools, and Ward School No. 21		10,900 56
For salaries connected with the Board, including all the Superintendents of Schools, clerk and assistants of the Board, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Janitor		23,398 51
Incidental expenses of the Board, including all printing as far as paid		12,175 37
For Special Appropriations voted for by the Board—In this item, the appropriations made in 1857, but not paid at the commencement of the present year, amounting to $55,000 are included.		
For sites of ground for new Schools		$50,500 00
For repairs and new furniture in School-houses destroyed by fire		15,274 85
For repairs on School-houses, and new furniture in do. done by contract		47,924 63
For new School-houses and furniture		82,865 92
For rent for Church in Fourth-ward for School, 1857		3,000 00
For expenses of annual exhibition		300 00
For Pianos		2,000 00
Balance of money in Bank		38,138 54
		$1,166,269 99

Appropriations made but not yet expended	$83,910 00
Incidental expenses, Board of Education	2,748 10
Of the amount paid for the Depository the present year	105,328 31
There were due for Supplies for 1857	22,783 15
	82,545 16
There are owing now for 1858	13,494 60
So that the expenditure for 1858 has been	96,039 76
To which is to be added the difference between the amount of stock in hand, Jan. 1, 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859	1,276 74
Cost of Depository for 1858	$97,316 50
The amount expended for 1857, was	85,004 76
Less belonging to 1856	7,160 71
Total	77,844 05
Paid in 1858 for 1857	17,850 50
Cost of Depository for 1857	$95,694 45

Of the money paid for Sites, $33,000 were ordered in 1857.

Of the money paid for New Schools and Rent, $19,000 were ordered in 1857.

Of the money paid for Pianos, $1,800 were ordered in 1857.

We make the following extract from the City Superintendent's annual report on the condition of the Schools. It is highly gratifying:

The system of public instruction in the City and County of New-York, as organized by the Board of Education, in accordance with the provision of the existing law comprises a Free Academy for the complete collegiate education of boys; four Normal Schools for the instruction of teachers; fifty-seven Ward schools, including fifty-one Grammar Schools for boys, forty-nine Grammar Schools for girls, and fifty-five Primary Departments for both sexes; thirty-five Primary Schools, forty-two Evening Schools, twenty-three of which are for male and nineteen for female pupils, and ten corporate schools. The number of pupils under instruction in the Free Academy is 775; in the boys' Grammar Schools 28,309; girls' Grammar Schools, 22,991; Primary Departments, 59,276; Primary Schools, 21,096; Evening Schools about 20,000; Normal Schools 856 and corporate schools, 10,597. The whole number on register in the several Ward and Primary Schools and Departments is 131,672, and the average attendance 49,172.

The whole number of teachers employed in the several schools under the charge of the Board is 1,400; 200 of whom are males and 1,200 females. There are also 11 corporate institutions in different sections of the City, which participate in the distribution of the School-fund, but are in no other respect under the jurisdiction of the Board.

The whole amount of money expended during the past year for the maintenance and support of these schools was $1,166 266 89, of which sum $556,445 93 was paid for the salaries of teachers and janitors of the school buildings; $288,810 13 for the erection of school houses, the purchase of sites, and repairs and alterationa of existing edifices; $25,217 08 for the purchase of fuel; $105,328 31 for books, stationery and school apparatus; $23,398 51 for salaries of Superintendents, clerks and officers of the Board; $45,834 73 for the Free Academy, including repairs; $64,515 02 for Evening Schools; $11,290 22 for Normal Schools, and $45,427 05 for contingent expenses connected with the administration of the system. Of the aggregate sum thus expended $212,689 55 were apportioned by the State Superintendent from the income of the Common School Fund and the balance raised by City taxation.

The Superintendent is happy in being able to state that at no preceeding period in the history of the system have the schools of the City, collectively considered, been in a more flourishing condition.

The Superintendent makes the following remarks and suggestions upon the use of the Bible in the schools:

In the several schools under the charge of the Board of Education, with the exception of those in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, and of a part of those in the Fourteenth Ward, the Bible is regularly read as an opening exercise, accompanied generally by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, and a devotional hymn. This usage has been introduced and sanctioned by the local Boards of School officers, in the absence of any general regulation by the Board of Education. In several previous reports from this Department, I have respectfully invited the attention of the Board to the expediency and propriety of adopting some uniform rule in this respect, instead of leaving it discretionary, as at present, with the several local Boards. A majority of the Board, however, were of opinion that while the statute in relation to Public Instruction in the City of New-York, positively interdicted the exclusion by them of the Holy Scriptures from any of the schools under their jurisdiction, it failed to confer the power of directing their introduction; and although a resolution was passed, by a unanimous vote of the Board, recommending the opening of all the schools by the reading of the Bible, it was deemed inexpedient to require this introductory exercise. Notwithstanding this unanimous expression of the feelings and wishes of the Board, the officers of the Wards from which the Bible has been excluded have not seen fit to restore it, and claim the sole power of action in this respect.

The act of the Legislature under which this controversy has arisen, after providing that the Board of Education shall not, by any action of theirs, "Exclude the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment or any selections therefrom, from any of the Schools," goes on to enact that "It shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to decide what version, if any, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used in any of the Schools." The words "if any," it is maintained, preclude the Board from the exercise of any authority in the premises, and leave the introduction or the exclusion of the Bible wholly in the hands of the local officers of the Ward. On the other hand, it is contended, with great force and pertinency, as it seems to me, that the Legislature clearly intended to prohibit the exclusion of the Bible from any of the Schools, and, at the same time, to prohibit the Board from deciding what particular "version of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment," should be used, if, in their judgment, any version should be used. When they found the Bible already in the Schools, they were not at liberty to direct its exclusion. Where it had not been introduced, they might, at their option, direct its introduction; but in this case, "if" they directed that some or "any" version of the Scriptures, without note or comment, should be used, they were prohibited from deciding what version, this power being wisely left to the local officers of the Wards. They might exercise the power thus conferred upon them of directing that some version of the Scriptures should be used in all the Schools where its introduction had not already been provided for, or they might, in their discretion, refrain from its exercise. If they chose to exercise the power, they were not to specify what particular version should be adopted.

By the thirtieth section of the act, it is expressly made the duty of the Board of Education "by general rules and regulations," to provide that, "as near as practicable, the system of instruction pursued in the Common Schools shall be *uniform* throughout the City." In the view of this important question which I have taken, the precepts and doctrines of the Christian religion as contained in the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, form a most important and essential part of the "system of instruction" pursued in our Common Schools. If this be so, then it is made the imperative duty of the Board, by general rules and regulations, to render this instruction uniform in all the Schools under its charge.

There can, it is believed, be no doubt that a very large majority of our fellow-citizens, who contribute to the support and maintenance of our public Schools, are earnestly desirous that the Bible should be daily read in all these institutions, and that its sacred authority should be recognized and revered, and its sublime lessons inculcated as a part of the system of instruction. The Board of Education, representing the different religious denominations into which the community is divided, have, with entire unanimity, expressed their hearty concurrence in this view of the subject, and given to it the weight of their recommendation. The best interests and highest welfare of the rising generation imperatively require that the element of Christian religious culture should form a distinct and prominent portion of the education conferred upon them. In undertaking the task, and assuming the responsibilities, of public instruction, the community has placed itself under the most solemn and weighty obligations to make that instruction as comprehensive and as efficient as its component members would have done, had they retained the work of education in their own hands. As a Christian people, we desire that our children should be taught uniformly to reverence and regard the dictates of the religion we profess—to be governed by its counsels, and to direct the whole current of their lives by its spirit. We are unwilling to consent that their future character and habits shall be formed without any recognition of, or respect for, the great charter of our religious faith. The exclusion of the Bible by an official act of the constituted guardians of any of our Public Schools, we feel to be a virtual condemnation of that inspired volume, as an agent of public instruction—a denial of its claims upon the hearts and consciences of the young, as an educator in virtue, morality, and religion—and a precedent, which if once established, and sanctioned by the assent, or even the indifferences of the community, may, in no very long period of time, undermine the strongest bulwarks of the Christian faith. We desire to constrain the consciences, or to interfere with the religious scruples of no individual of any denomination or sect; but, regarding as we do, Christianity as an indispensable portion of the education of youth, and the Bible, without note or comment, as the only authentic exponent of Christianity, we most solemnly and earnestly protest against its exclusion from any of our Public Schools."

If the Board of Education, under the existing provisions of law, have no power to prohibit such exclusion, we invite its active coöperation in the endeavor to secure such power; but if, on the other hand, its jurisdiction in this respect is manifest and clear, we feel justified in invoking its protection of those rights of conscience, secured as well to us, in the exercise and enjoyment of our religious faith as Christians, as to those of our fellow-citizens who differ from us in this particular. We desire to force neither the Bible nor Christianity upon the conviction or belief of any one; nor, on the other hand, do we desire that our deep seated reverence for its truths and heart-felt attachment to its divine lessons of wisdom and love should be wantonly outraged by its deliberate expulsion from the schools in which we educate our children. We have hitherto uttered no complaint against the omission of the school officers of one or two Wards to direct the reading of the Bible in any of their schools, but when we find them acting aggressively and proceeding to exclude this holy volume, and to prohibit its use in those schools where it has found ever since their first organization an honored place—when we find that its continuance in all the public schools of the city is to be made dependent upon the results of a political struggle at the polls, in the midst of the most degrading and demoralizing influences—and this too, in the face of a unanimous and earnest recommendation of the Board of Education that it shall be read at the opening exercises of every school. We cannot but believe that the time has come when some decided and efficient stand should be made in its favor—when, at least, the question should be definitely settled either by the Board or by the Legislature, whether the Christianity which enters into and is officially recognized by every department of our Government—National State and municipal—shall be excluded from our Public Schools. I have been thus earnest in the expression of my views on this subject, not only because I firmly believe that the most perfect and complete education, apart from the element of Christianity as expounded by its Great Author, can afford no adequate security for the happiness and well-being of its recipient, or for the faithful discharge of the duties and responsibilities which are to devolve upon him as a member of society, but because the official exclusion of the Bible from a portion of our Schools, accompanied with the assertion of the right to follow it up by a similar exclusion wherever the power exists to do so, has immeasurably weakened, and must necessarily continue to weaken the public confidence in our system of public instruction. Already has it been proclaimed from the Pulpit and the Press, that our schools are "Godless schools,"—institutions in which the intellect only is cultivated, while all the solemn obligations of religion are neglected or ignored. Is it wise in us to widen the slender foundation upon which charges like these have hitherto reposed, and by allowing the Scriptures themselves to be ignominiously expelled from one after another of our Public Schools, afford the strongest confirmation to the allegations thus preferred? Shall we not much rather consult the dictates of a wise policy and expediency by boldly and manfully taking our stand upon the broad and enduring platform of Christianity, and by firmly and definitely resolving that, come what may, the Bible, once in the Schools, shall there remain, as the only infallible guide to truth—the only unerring exponent of Christianity—the only sure palladium of individual and national happiness and prosperity.

Respectfully submitted,
S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent.

The Board then adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

The President's Message in Cuba—The People and Press of Havana Refuse to be Sold.

The Ayuntamiento, or Corporation, of Havana have adopted the following Address to the Queen of Spain in regard to the passage of President Buchanan's Message, referring to the purchase of Cuba. It appears in the Havana papers by the orders of the Captain-General:

Madam: The Ayuntamiento of Havana has not read without profound surprise the recent Message of the President of the United States, in which the infamous idea is announced that that Government has intended and intends to purchase the island of Cuba, a pretension which must be looked upon as doubly insulting to the nobleness of the nation and to the dignity of the sons of Cuba, who, it appears, are considered no better than a drove of slaves that can be sold like a private estate.

All the Spaniards resident in the territory of the Island constitute an integral part of the Spanish nation, and Cuba is a province of the monarchy, in all things similar to those of Castile, to which our wise laws of the Indies make her equal. The shame of being sold cannot be supported by those who always appreciate their existence as a part of a nation to which they have ever been assimilated in habit, religion and customs, and which transmitted to them the beautiful language of Cervantes. The Government of Spain has not heard, and doubtless will not listen to an ignominus pretension which wounds its sense of decency; but, nevertheless, the first municipality of the island has believed it to be its duty to raise its voice to your Majesty, on seeing written this insult to humanity and the illustrated age in which we live—an insult in which, with a cool contumely, and a total forgetfulness of all the admitted and recognized principles of international relations, the only desire is to satisfy the speculative aspirations and the interested views of a country, by bringing to shame a punctilious Government and a people who see in the colors of their flag a long review of glories, an eternal remembrance of greatness and heroism. Madam, in the last century the English occupied Havana, and its Ayuntamiento never ceased to regard the throne of your august uncle until Don Carlos III. was induced to exchange his Lusitanian laurels for the rescue of this capital; and when the Earl of Albemarle demanded that this city should do homage to the King of England, the Cabildo of the capital resisted the requirement, notwithstanding that the foreign officer who made it presided at the session. Cuba, Madame, is the same Spanish province that it has been heretofore. Now and ever it will reject foreign domination. May the Government of your Majesty so understand it, for the honor of all, and the aspirations of Havana will remain satisfied.

Such, Madam, are the suffrages of the inhabitants of the capital of Cuba; and its Ayuntamiento hastens to lay them at your Majesty's royal feet through the legal channel, anxious to offer to your Majesty a testimonial of the sentiments which have been inspired by the reading of the message of the President of the United States.

God preserve the important life of your Majesty for many years. [Capitular Chamber of Havana, Dec. 17, 1858.] Madam—At the royal feet of your Majesty.

This document was proposed in the Ayuntamiento by Count de O'Reilly, its requida, and was signed by Gen. Echavarria, the Governor of the city, all the officials, and the great body of the citizens. For the latter purpose it was deposited at the Cabaldo, and the public were invited to affix their signatures, which was invariably done.

The Press is universal garrulous on the subject. From the leading journals we extract some expressions of the current feeling, which is by no means friendly to the American policy.

From the Diario de la Marina.

"Those familiar with the noble body of Spanish nobility will feel no surprise at the sentiment of this city, called into utterance by the preposterous project of buying the island of Cuba, nor at the fact that one of her most distinguished sons, illustrious for race as well as for position, should be the first to propose that the municipal corporation should raise to the foot of the throne the expression of that sentiment. As this step possesses a highly important significance in present circumstances, it is quite proper, and becomes a positive duty to call the attention of the world, whether our own people or foreigners, to the contrast between our national spirit with American greed; and in what manner the chivalrous temper of our people responds to the mercantile cupidity of American politics, which has prompted the words of the last Presidential message relative to this island.

It is difficult to conceive what idea Mr. Buchanan has of the common sense of mankind, when with so much gravity and unceremoniousness he discusses a transaction which those least versed in cotemporary history know to be impracticable, and which he seems to regard as thoroughly plain and feasible, as if the authority necessary to consummate it had already been secured. Such forgetfulness of social proprieties, and of the circumspection which nations ought to observe in their intercourse with each other, intermixed with the solemn announcement of such reckless doctrines in regard to the rights of nations, may not amaze the world, simply because it is accustomed to such aberrations on the part of the Washington Cabinet; but what will excite surprise, is that while the historical antecedents of the question are still so recent and voluminous, they are already so far forgotten in the United States as to render it necessary for the President to renew them, and Congress were able to listen, without laughing at the ridiculousness of the farce, or without indignation at what really deserved that feeling.

Purchase the island of Cuba! The Washington Cabinet well knows it cannot be bought; that the United States have not the money that could buy it. Such is the opinion of all Spaniards, such has been especially the opinion of the natives of the soil, from the first moment the project figured in the politics of the North. This is the reason why, when a Minister of the Crown, in the hall of national representation, on an occasion similar to that produced by the present message, said that to sell the island of Cuba would be to sell the honor of Spain, the words were reëchoed from every corner of the monarchy by the unanimous voice of the Spanish race, and has been adopted from that moment by consecration as the neatest and most concise formula of reply whenever this absurd project should be revived.

Now therefore, when President Buchanan seeks to raise it from the deep, in which the indignation of our countrymen in both worlds had buried it, there is no need to seek any new expression of our views; we have only to repeat those words which ought to dispatch it beyond the possibility of resuscitation, that "to sell the Island of Cuba would be to sell the honor of Spain," and to add that the honor of Spain is not to be sold.

The United States is a civilized nation; its public men rank as illustrious; its successive administrations pretend to great discretion and prudence in all that concerns the national interest; its actual President, a man whose talents and years authorize the expectation of experience and self-control, of measure and good judgment in his words and in his actions. How then is it, these things being granted, that such a nation and such men renew to the world this pitiable instance of levity and ignorance? We use the word deliberately, for aside from the immoral aspects of the business, we meet nowhere else more of ignorance and levity. To insist on buying that which the owner does not offer for sale, is of course an extravagance; to insist on the purchase of that which is no vendible is an absurdity; to seek to buy the honor of a nation is a gross insult; to seek to buy the honor of Spain is an attempt we cannot describe in fitting terms, as we seek in vain for expressions adequate to the feeling of aversion with which it fills us.

And to this nameless thing the Spanish nation has responded with a burst of general indignation, to which the voice of the Corporation of Havana, and of the other cities of the Island, have contributed, as well as the voice of all the people and every individual in whose veins courses Spanish blood, to protest against a design, the mere enunciation of which is, for our race, the grossest of insults.

The fact should apprize the President of the Union, and those of his political partisans who have suggested so offensive an idea, of the difference which exists between a people whose venerable traditions bespeak its children a nation of gentlemen, and a people whose brightest type is the embodiment of avaricious thrift. They think that they can buy with their gold the honor of strangers. We think that the least atom of our honor is worth infinitely more than all the material prosperity heaped in their hands by fortune or by chance.

This the United States may understand once for all. We enter into no discussion as to the land they covet—this splendid and protective land, whose wealth its whole lands are developing under the production of their own government and laws; we do not allude to that commerce, which compares in activity and intelligence with that of the most progressive people on earth; or to the advantageous site of the island, nor to the material excellences realized within it, nor to the monument which its envied prosperity has raised to its rulers. If we alluded only to these, when the subject is broached, those who only examine such questions through the medium of material interest, might fairly charge us with hyperbole when we say the money does not exist that can purchase the island of Cuba.

But these considerations do not enter into the thoughts of our people, of our sovereigns, our governors, our courts, our statesmen, and even the humblest of our countrymen, when they debate this proposed purchase which they regard as an insult, and of this sale which they regard as infamy. It is because they have regard to the Spaniards born in Cuba,—brethren of those born in the Peninsula, children of the same fathers, sharers in the same glory, trained in the same civilization, the same faith and the same customs. It is this blood which is priceless—this civilization that cannot be sold.

The sons of Cuba are the first to protest against the suggestions of this Message. Nothing could be more proper. It is they whom it is proposed to outrage, talking coolly of buying them as so much base merchandise. For American politicians this promptitude should be instructive, and we advise them to ponder the commentary of the Ayuntamiento of Havana, and others of this island, on the late Message of the President, until there shall be heard, in addition, the indignant voice of the mother country raised against a project which thus attacks at once its honor and dignity.

From the Prensa de la Habana.

It is hardly necessary for us to remark that the above memorial is the genuine and unanimous expression of the feelings of all the population of the island of Cuba. This is proved by the number of signatures which, in so few hours since the document was published, have been affixed to it, not only in the Capitular Chamber, but in that of the Aldermen. No other result could be expected in a case of so much importance; and in view of such an unmistakable demonstration, we do not believe that the slightest doubt can be entertained in regard to the sentiments of a people who esteem their dignity and their honor before all else that they hold most dear.

Certainly the President of the Union cannot calculate upon the support of France in the renewal of his proposition to purchase; at least, so we infer from an article entitled "Europe and the United States," published in the *Patrie*, of Paris, on the 9th of November last. Everybody knows the political significance of that jonrnal, and the high inspirations which it receives. The thoughts of Napoleon III., which cannot conveniently be emitted in the *Moniteur*, are made apparent in the columns of the *Patrie*; and this circumstance should be of some weight in considering an article which—after recognizing the principle that "The dominion of the world really belongs to no one either in America or Europe, and powerful nations have declined upon realizing such an ambition"—concludes with these words: "Neither on the ocean, nor in the Mediterranean, nor in the Black Sea, shall we ever abandon the cause of justice and civilization."

FROM KANSAS.

Renewed Disturbances in the Southern Part of Kansas—Movements of the Governor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Lawrence, Sunday, Dec. 19, 1858.

A delegation from Fort Scott, consisting of Mr. Bull, the present Sheriff of Bourbon County, James Jones, Editor of the Fort Scott *Democrat*, and Mr. Campbell, Deputy Marshal of the County, arrived in our City this morning, *en route* to visit Gov. Medary, at Lecompton, with important news of further outrages in Southern Kansas. They state that on Thursday morning last, about daylight, Captain Montgomery, at the head of about one hundred men, entered Fort Scott and released a Mr. Rice, (formerly one of Montgomery's men,) who was recently indicted and committed for theft, murder, and other crimes. Immediately afterward, they fired into a store occupied by Deputy-Marshal Little, a son of Blake Little, who figured conspicuously in our former difficulties. That Mr. Little was shot dead and dragged out of his store; that the company then entered the store and plundered it of several thousand dollars worth of goods—that other shots were exchanged and some were wounded of both parties. The people of the town were greatly alarmed for their safety; but through the persuasion of Sheriff Bull, Montgomery's party were kept from seizing other property, and they soon left. The next day our informers left to communicate with the Governor, and induce him to take steps to restore peace. To-day they have been to see the Governor, and have returned here again this evening. They state that the Governor manifested a deep interest in the case, and promises to do all in his power to restore quiet to that portion of the Territory. But he has only been in his official chair about two days, and this sudden news of so startling a character presents him a *case* sooner than he had anticipated. He therefore asks for time for consideration, but will probably act in a day or two. One plan recommended was to send down an impartial Committee to report the facts fully to him; another to call upon Sheriffs of other counties, who have no party feeling in the case, with as large a *posse* as may be necessary, and have new writs issued against as many of the party as can be identified—then arrest them by force, if necessary, with this new *posse*. Still another plan is, to immediately declare martial law in Linn and Bourbon Counties. What the Governor will decide to do is yet for the future to show.

This event takes us all by surprise, for the general feeling has been that the last rumor of war was over, and this harassed people could now provide for their dependent families. This outbreak indicates that for some unseen cause the ball is opened again. The report I have given is from the side of the plaintiff; there must of course be another version of the defence. When that is known, we shall be better able to judge calmly of the matter. As it now stands, as a defender of Montgomery and his former policy, I admit I am somewhat staggered. I wish to screen no man from open crime. If Montgomery is guilty, let him meet his fate at the proper bar, like all other men. I beg, however, to withhold sentence.

RANDOLPH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian Bureau is in receipt of a communication from A. H. Jones and H. M. Brown, who are now engaged in the survey of the boundary line between the Indian tribes in the Southwest, dated at Camp Radziminski, near the hundredth meridian west longitude, Nov. 30, 1858. The writers state that they have a good observatory, and their instruments are all in excellent order. They expect to winter at their present stopping-place, as it will require fully three months' constant observation to identify the initial point of the hundredth meridian, which is an important object with them.

The number of students at present connected with the University of Michigan, is, in the Medical Department, 138; and in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, 290; making a total of 428 students at present connected with the University.

The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* says of the new line to Boston, that on Saturday, Dec. 25, the first day of its opening, there were no less than eighty passengers in the morning train, from Providence.

A young man named Henry Lane was suffocated, at Toronto, on Christmas Eve, by his bed taking fire, when he had tumbled into it after a drunken orgie, the lamp dropping from his hand.

James Bradley, an old offender, once sent to State Prison, has been arrested at Trenton, N. J., for forgery. His accomplice, one Connland, was arrested in New-York.

Edward Everett is announced to speak in Music Hall, Boston, Dec. 30, in behalf of homeless and destitute children.

Horace Mann has accepted an invitation to speak in Boston on "Education in the West."

Colonel Benjamin Loring, of Boston, is recovering from the serious illness which lately afflicted him.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS

Important from Fraser's River.

News from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, Capt. John McGowan, from Aspinwall, Dec. 20, with the mails, treasure, and passengers brought down by the Pacific Mail steamer *Golden Gate*, from San Francisco, Dec. 6, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., and to the Purser of the *Illinois*, for valued favors.

The following is the Treasure List of the *Illinois*:

Am. Ex. Bank	$167,000	L. S. Lawrence & Co.	$34,320
M. G. Boing	5,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	22,500
J. H. Browning	18,000	P. Naylor	14,000
Butcher & Bro	28,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	27,767
Clark & Wilcur	15,000	J. Y. Parker & Son	7,000
J. H. Coghill	22,751	James Patrick	75,800
W. T. Coleman & Co	102,000	Richard Patrick	67,000
C. W. Crosby	24,000	S. G. Reed & Co.	5,625
C. H. Cummings	6,500	Ross, Falconer & Co.	29,394
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	86,000
T. J. Ernstein & Bro.	15,050	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	165,750
Freeman & Co.	50,775	Treadwell & Co.	15,000
H. S. Hallet	6,000	Turner Bros.	3,000
T. J. Hand & Co.	3,000	R. S. Wade	5,925
Wm. Hoge & Co.	54,000	J. J. Wier	11,374
E. Kelly & Co.	61,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	321,000
E. C. Knight & Co.	690	Order	44,466
Total			$1,494,379

The leading items of California news have been chiefly anticipated by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at New-Orleans, with the same dates *via* Tehuantepec. We cull from our files a few additional paragraphs.

The law proceedings against the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company continued to excite attention. The miners have been made in some instances to believe that the principle asserted in the late decision of the U. S. Court here, in granting an injunction, if carried out, would deprive them of their claims. Besides this, stopping the mines from being worked may run up the price of quicksilver, a prime necessity among California miners. This causes a good deal of grumbling.

News by the Tehuantepec route had reached San Francisco in fifteen days from New-Orleans.

At Mare Island, in San Francisco Bay, preparations have been on foot for some weeks for the construction of a Government steamer to ply in the China seas. The contract for the machinery has been given to Messrs. Goddard & Co., of the Pacific Foundry. This will be the first steamship constructed in California, public or private. Great preparations have been made to have her a worthy representative of the skill of workmen and the excellence of ship-building material in California. The frame of the ship is already shaped, and being set up at the Navy-yard, where all is bustle and activity. She will be constructed mainly of laurel.

Benjamin F. Moulton, well known in San Francisco as an expressman, and as having considerable pugilistic reputation, was shot in the head by Joseph W. Brewer, door-keeper of the Lyceum Theatre, in front of that house, on the night of Nov. 27. Moulton, some time ago, wished to pass into the theatre without a ticket; Brewer stopped him; this gave offence to Moulton, who, on the night of the 27th, after the theatre was closed, sought a difficulty with Brewer, to beat him. He received a pistol-ball in the brain, which caused his death on the 2d of December. Brewer claims to have acted in self-defence; he is confined at present in jail.

On the 11th of November Ah Ching was tried and convicted in Mariposa for the murder of Francis Kerrins, in September last.

The steamship *Hermann* arrived at San Francisco on the 27th November, with 600 passengers from New-York, *via* the Straits of Magellan. She made the trip in 95 days, stopping at various ports.

The annual examination of the public schools in San Francisco, was commenced on Nov. 29. The public schools here are in a very creditable state of efficiency. There are in San Francisco County at this time 12,602 children, of whom 4,713 are in attendance upon the schools.

On Nov. 20, a meeting of miners of the Agua Fria District, Mariposa County, was held, when James W. Crosy was elected chairman. The meeting adopted resolutions of which this was one: "If any Chinese stop within the District for the purpose of mining, they *must* leave within forty-eight hours after being notified by at least three miners; if not, the miners in the locality or district shall compel them to leave, and inflict such punishment as they may deem proper."

The Sonora *Herald* gives an account of a very tedious and expensive tunneling operation—perhaps the most extensive of the kind in the State—in the celebrated Table Mountain of Tuolumne County.

On the 22d November, a miner named Leonard Van Gorder, from Wyoming Valley, Penn., aged 30 years, was instantly killed at Poverty Bar, Calaveras County, by the caving in of a claim on which he was working.

A Mr. Thompson was shot dead, on the 22d November, at Wild Cat Flats, near Callahan's Ranch, in Scott Valley, by a man named James Lacy, *alias* "Poker Jim," who, it appears, was the husband of a step-daughter of the deceased. The difficulty originated in the marriage, which took place some months since, and which was opposed by the girl's stepfather.

On Monday, 29th November, the people of Columbia, Tuolumne County, celebrated, by a grand procession, oration, ball, &c., the completion of the works of the Columbia and Stanislaus Water Company, and the introduction of water into the Tuolumne River from the north Fork of the Stanislaus.

The wires of the Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph Company have been laid to Genoa, Carson Valley. San Francisco is, therefore, now in telegraphic communication with Utah Territory. She soon will be with Great Salt Lake City.

The friends of Douglas in San Francisco, and also in Sacramento, fired salutes in honor of the success of Douglas, in Illinois, on arrival of the steamer bringing the news.

Mr. M. Keller, of Los Angeles, who is extensively engaged in the grape and wine business, has nearly closed the labors of the season. He has shipped to San Francisco nearly 100,000 pounds of grapes, and converted into wine not far from half a million pounds. He has made 38,000 gallons of white, and 10,000 gallons of red wine. He has also made 1,000 gallons Angelica, and will make 1,000 gallons brandy. This is equal to about 55,000 gallons of wine.

Matters and Things in California—A Genuine Earthquake—Price of Lands—Farming Prospects—Sewing Machines and the Unemployed Women—Product of the Mines—The Overland Mail, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.

Since the sailing of the last steamer matters and things have gone on about after the usual fashion, and I have nothing of a startling or wonderful nature to chronicle. The weather has been extremely cold for California, and we have had quite a young Winter. Overcoats and fires have been in demand. The oldest inhabitant is out of town on a spree, and I can't get hold of him to ascertain whether he has ever known the like before—as a matter of course he has not—at least, I will take the responsibility of answering for him.

I said nothing startling had occurred I forgot the earthquake that came off about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th November. We had a very respectable shake, and it stirred up this community considerably. It was sufficiently severe to wake up the Police and send two-thirds of the population into the streets *sans culottes*. As it occurred Thanksgiving night, it is probable that mother earth had taken rather too hearty a dinner, which didn't agree with it, occasioning some throes. Dishes were broken, articles of bed-room furniture were fractured, ornaments on mantels were thrown down, clock stopped, and "the watch," as I before remarked, was set going, and a few walls were cracked. There has been nothing like it since February, 1856. At San José the earth opened in several places, and sulphurous odors emanated therefrom, leading the people thereabouts to believe their *locale* was in rather uncomfortable proximity to a place they very much dread. As the Comet has gone about its business, we can only attribute the cold snap to the Earthquake. The farmers are very glad to have cold weather, as the mild temperature previously was bringing forward the fruit trees too rapidly. The fact is, the young trees and shrubbery don't know when to hold up, and keep growing all the time. It is no uncommon sight to see fruit-trees with the fruit nearly matured while a portion of the same tree is in bloom preparatory to a new crop. A rosebush in the garden of a friend has got so puzzled that it continues to bloom all the year, and has been full of buds and full-blown roses every month for the last twelve. California soil having been so long uncultivated, is trying to make up for lost time.

Speaking of its productiveness, the crops of grain raised in Napa and other valleys of the State would rather astonish the good old-fashioned farmers of Connecticut and other localities, where it is necessary to sharpen the noses of the sheep to enable them to get at the grass between the stones. Forty-five bushels of wheat and a hundred bushels of barley to the acre is considered here an ordinary crop, and as it costs but ten dollars to the acre to raise it, and they get on an average two dollars a bushel for wheat, it follows, as a matter of course, that all the farmers are getting rich. They are by far the most prosperous portion of the population. Farming lands have increased over three hundred per cent. in value within the last three years. Land sold at fifteen dollars the acre in 1855, has been re-sold this year for a hundred and fifty; another year, or in two years there will not be a barrel of flour shipped from the East to California. We shall not only be able to supply ourselves but have plenty to export.

Real estate in this city continues to advance, and sales have been made at higher rates than was asked two weeks ago, one reason for the advance being the desire to invest surplus capital. The rates of interest rule so low now that capitalists who formerly found no difficulty in loaning their money at 2½ ℘ cent. per month, cannot now get more than 1 ℘ cent., and cannot make loans for a longer period than 60 days at that, consequently they have commenced buying real estate. Lots are not up to the prices of 1853-'54 by considerable, but they are as high as they ever ought to have been. The demand for dwelling-houses still continues, and 50 small snug cottages in good locations would meet with tenants in two days. The days of high rents, however, have passed away; from $50 to $75 a month is about the figure paid for houses costing, say, $2,000—equivalent with cost of lot to, say, 2 ℘ cent a month on the investment. The ladies do all the house-hunting here as in New-York, and it is only necessary to hang out the red flag, and let it be known some household is being sold out, to attract a swarm of feminine "Toodles." A friend declining housekeeping, as they say in New-York, advertised his furniture and sold under the hammer for $2,500 what cost him $2,000 four years ago. A couple of spinsters got excited on the subject of a table costing $4 when new, and one of them became the happy proprietress for $16.

The truth is, the feminine community hereabouts don't have enough to do to keep them out of mischief—or, if they have, they don't do it. Since the advent of sewing-machines they have too much idle time on their hands. The mania for sewing-machines, by the way, has fairly broken out here, and even "children cry for them;" and at such a rate are they kept running—the machines, not the children—that the most liberal inducements are held out to old bachelors to give them something to work at. A gentleman of my acquaintance bought his wife one, and the result has been that she has sewed up everything about the house. Table-cloths, towels and sheets are re-hemmed and restitched; the children have all been sewed up in their clothes; his shirts are all double-stitched all around the terminus, and on going home to dinner the other day, he found her sewing the tails of his best coat together—making his "swallow-tail" into a sack.

The excitement on the arrival and departure of the overland mail coaches has subsided, and a crowd no longer collects to see them rattle away from the stage-office—got to be quite an every-day affair.

Fraser River is almost unheard of. Every steamer brings down as many as can get away, and nearly all the adventurers thitherward have got back, looking considerably the worse for wear. It is only necessary to appear in a "shocking bad hat," and dilapidated and well-ventilated garments, to be hailed with a "Hello! how's Frazier?" Every shabby, woe-begone looking chap is supposed to be "one of 'em."

By the *John L. Stephens* we learn that the steamer *Washington* landed 350 victims of "The California, New-York, European, Australian, Indian and Fejee Island Steamship Company" at San Juan, said victims laboring under the delusion that they were to be taken up on the *Hermann*—all very fine in the bills and mighty nice, but anything but agreeable to the poor wretches who have been swindled. Popular opinion hereabouts, just at this time, would make it extremely unpleasant for any prominent members of the Company to show themselves in this locality. They would become the recipients of a holiday suit of "water-proof," and be treated to an airing on an elongated piece of split redwood—and how much worse from the parties pecuniarily interested, I can't say.

The *Hermann* managed to reach here, which was probably more than the Company expected, and here she lays in hobblety. She was bought on credit, sailed on credit, coaled on credit, provisioned on credit, and yet every act of her owners (?) has been anything but creditable. She ran in debt $20,000 at Valparaiso, $10,000 *en route* elsewhere, and arrived here owing her crew $10,000, besides sundry mortgages and bottomry bonds on her in New-York and coastwise; and she is now "tied up," in limbo, and will undoubtedly stay so just as long as it suits the Pacific Mail Company.

The mines are producing finely, although the miners complain of the want of water. We have had no rain for over two weeks; but it is full time for it. When it does come it will pour in torrents—there is no half-way business when it sets out to rain in this country.

Quartz mining is getting to be an important feature, and if some ingenious Yankee would inven a machine to save half the gold that is now lost for want of a proper machine or means to collect the lost gold in "tailings," he would not only make his own fortune, but that of thousands in California. The process of Judge CHAMBERS, formerly of PAGE, BACON & Co., is said to be the best now in use. The Judge has a secret process whereby he gets from $80 to $130 to the ton out of tailings of the quartz mills, that have heretofore paid nothing. The only objection to this process is the expense; still, it is a great thing, and the Judge is on the high road to fortune, which he deserves; he has the best wishes of this community and all who know him—few men have more warm friends than Judge CHAMBERS.

The great Allison Lead continues to turn out $12,500 per week, as usual.

The great Mariposa grant of JOHN C. FREMONT is advertised for sale in the tax delinquent list. It is valued at $200,000; improvements, $8,000; total for the 44,370 acres, $208,000; taxes, $4,428. The squatters ought to have the decency to pay the taxes, as they work the mines on the property, and occupy it without paying a red cent to any body.

The taxes on San Francisco property amount to $725,785 this year—easily assessed but not easily collected. Taxes are considered as transactions on "long time." The population of the city is now estimated at 80,000.

The amount of gold received from the Fraser River mines, as near as can be got at, is $425,000, or about half the amount the victims spent in going there and coming back again. It is a pretty safe calculation that the coast steamers got nearly every cent of it.

The Sixth Infantry, as I wrote you before, had arrived from their long march across the continent. They were allowed a couple of weeks to recover from the fatigues of the march, and are now being detached in companies to occupy stations vacated by the troops that were sent to the Oregon war. The head-quarters of the regiment will be at the Presidio, three miles from San Francisco, with two Companies (F and H) Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS in command. Company B, Capt. LOVELL, goes to Humboldt Bay. Company — went down last trip of the *Senator* to San Diego. The remaining Companies are not yet assigned. Gen. CLARKE has returned from the campaign in Oregon looking well and hearty, and is like ALEXANDER, sighing for more worlds (Indians) to conquer. The papers have given the General credit for great promptness and vigor in bringing such a large body of hostile Indians to their senses in such double-quick time, but they do not appreciate the full extent and amount of service performed by the troops in the short but severe campaign they have just gone through; because the campaign *was* short due credit has not been given. It was much easier to have made it a long one, and even with a fair amount of energy the war might have lasted a year yet. The energy, skill and good judgment displayed during this short and decisive war, has never been equaled in the history of all our former Indian wars. The General was most fortunate in his officers, and even the much-abused Quarter-master's department, it is admitted, has ably seconded the General, and under the personal supervision of Col. SWORDS, Deputy Quarter-master-general, every essential in the way of transportation was promptly furnished at the shortest notice Quarter-master ever had to fit out a command for a campaign, and there were no loose screws—everything was found equal to the severe service demanded, and if the powers that be do not take some official notice of those to whom honor is due, and give some fitting and substantial evidence of the high appreciation of their services, the people of California and the Pacific coast will feel that justice has not been done.

Lo! that poor Indian, has at last been found. There has been great inquiry for him for years, and now he has turned up. A party found in an Indian Rancheira, near Humboldt, a *living* skeleton of an Indian five feet eight inches high, weighing *only sixteen pounds*, and quite lively. There's no humbug about it. If he is not what might be called a *poor* Indian, then I am no judge. Where's BARNUM?

The steps taken by the Government in relation to the Almaden quicksilver mine, has created considerable excitement among the mining population. Not fully understanding the nature of the case they look upon it as establishing a precedent dangerous to the whole mining interest of California. It is said here, that the Government has been made the instrument of designing men to further private interests. Others say that if the mine had been owned by our own people instead of foreigners, the Government would never have interfered. There are, however, many American interests in it, and several of our citizens hold stock, who, like Tray, appear to have been found in (a) bad company. The value of the mine is incalculable, and if the present holders came by it fraudulently, it behooves the Government to restore it to its proper owners, but it's a very strong case of *quien sabe* whether it is not likely to fall into the hands of others who have no more legal right than the present owners. In a political point of view it has done, and is doing, immense injury to the present Administration, and many a vote will be lost by it on that score; it is an unfortunate step. The miners are needlessly alarmed, however, for it is quite improbable to suppose the Government is going to interfere in any case where there is any show of a legal title. Where there is none, the parties holding cannot expect to hold what don't belong to them—but there is but one Almaden Mine, and the Government will not stoop to small game. Any further steps or interference in the mining interests would most certainly lose the present Administration the State of California. The "injunction" granted by the Judges of the United States District Court. is a terrible blow to the poor laborers, dependant upon their daily wages for a livelihood. The suspension of the working of the mine has thrown several hundred out of employment, and the poor creatures are literally starving in this land of plenty. They have no means to get to the gold diggings, and there is no occupation for them in the vicinity of the mine.

We see the people of Boston village have been outdoing Gotham—a "Gun Concert" on Boston Common, an uncommon performance. It would have been bad if the guns had hung fire—thrown everything out of time. The next invention probably will be big Bass Viols, all loaded and ready to touch off, at the right *time*, by the little man with a bald head and spectacles who is always sawing away at it. California must not be outdone. You may expect to hear of a rival concert on a grander scale, introducing one of our best earthquakes to perform the shakes.

The telegraph is finished to Genoa, and we are now in close proximity to Utah. Perhaps there wont be any quantity of love messages to BRIGHAM'S surplus wives, inviting them to "come." The young gents in the mines have very "taking" ways.

The good old days when New-York papers, by the steamer, sold like wild-fire at a dollar each, and latterly at 25 cents, have passed away, and the last by the *Stephens* were a drug. It was in vain the boys cried, "'Ere's the New-York TIMES, latest news, war with everybody." It wouldn't do; we had "previous and subsequent advices" by the overland mail and telegraph. We get a synopsis of all the news twice a week now.

The *Hermann* brought a nice lot of gentlemen who were rather short of funds, and so secreted themselves on board and were not discovered until the ship was several days out—forty-one stowaways, principally gentlemen of the highest ability in door-forcing, safe-opening, garroting, and all those little accomplishments so desirable in enabling those "born of poor but honest parients" to obtain that living that the world owes them. Being of industrious turn of mind, they have lost no time in commencing their labors, and the result has been, several men killed and any quantity of robberies. You have, undoubtedly, a few more of the same sort left, which we hope you will keep about you for immediate use at elections; our market has a fair supply, and we don't want any more such missionaries. Our Police Justice, Judge COON, has a great fancy for the heads of the people and picture galleries, and several of the most distinguished individuals aforesaid, who were known by their works, were waited on by Chief BURKE and invited up to a daguerrean gallery to add their amiable countenances to the present rather extensive array of talented gentlemen who have from time to time been guests of the City. The Judge entertains a little select party of these artists every morning. Very hospitable is the Judge.

PODGERS.

San Francisco Markets.

From Wm. T. Coleman's Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday Evening, Dec. 3, 1858.

During the fortnight now closing there has been a very active business done by importers of merchandise from domestic Atlantic ports, the trade in this city making liberal purchases, while country buyers have at the same time taken goods freely from the market. Low freights and fine weather in connection with well-supplied stocks, that were to be had at rates which were scarcely capable of much further abatement, have combined to impart a confidence to dealers in the interior and induce them to become purchasers to an extent that has done much to relieve the market of the large accessions to stocks which came to hand during the latter portion of the fortnight preceding the sailing of the last mail. The activity of the country demand has kept city jobbers in the market as buyers, and importers have availed themselves of the opportunity of disposing of their consignments as fast as landed from ship, only storing such goods as were in too great quantity to admit of any urgency in effecting sales. Prices for most articles have been sustained at rates approximating to the point to which they had receded at the sailing of the last steamer, while for a few articles of provisions better terms have been obtained by disposing of lots from store in moderate quantities.

Considering late large receipts of Boots and Shoes the market has been well sustained, and although far in the season there is still a good demand for heavy goods to be noticed. Prices for Adamantine Candles can be quoted for this steamer as sensibly lower; the speculation has lost its vigor, and some forced sales have been made at rates marking a falling off of about 25c. ℘ lb.; confidence in late operations have been much shaken by the turn in the market, and the recommencement of shipments from New-York has a depressing influence. Small sized Eastern laid Manila Cordage has improved a shade, and better figures have been obtained by disposing of consignments to different purchasers. Sales of Anthracite Coal ex recent arrivals at the prices quoted for last mail continue to be made, but the demand has been well supplied and the tendency is unfavorable; a recent importation of Scotch and a considerable parcel of Chili in store have found buyers at prices denoting no improvement. Coffee has been languid during the fortnight, sales being mostly confined to the supply of jobbers' wants for Rio; the stock of this description, outside of dealers, is now nearly all held by one party, who is selling lots of 100 bags at 13c.; in Java nothing has been done that we are aware of. There has been a marked decline in Cement; a consignment of 900 bbls having been placed at a low figure; after the demand for Government had ceased, round lots could not be disposed of unless at a great concession. An active business has been done by Dry Goods jobbers at a moderate profit. In Fish lower rates have been accepted for No. 1 Mackerel in half bbls. and kitts; Dry Cod, in good condition, is scarce and in request at our quotations; Sacramento Salmon have been taken in small quantity for export to Australia on better terms. Small importations of French Goods have come to hand; Sardines and Olive Oil have attained an advance. Fruits, Preserves and Dried Apples have all been dealt in to a considerable extent, the market for the latter being fully firm at our figures; the large receipts of Preserved Fruits, Jams and Jellies have induced importers to make concessions that have been freely availed of by buyers. Gunny Bags are altogether nominal with scarcely any demand. Brewers having well supplied themselves with Hops early last month, recent receipts *viâ* the Isthmus cannot be placed at all, and with the very limited market forced sales cannot even be effected. Malt Liquors move slowly by small sales to dealers at previous rates. In Metals there is no change to be noted; invoices of Bar Iron cannot be disposed of, dealers being well supplied with their own importations; there have been small sales of Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal at a trifling advance. Matches in round wood do not command as good prices as last noted. Sales of Molasses and Syrups have been limited at previous rates. Holders of Nails are not urging them upon the market, and prices are only supported by careful management. Naval Stores are inactive; Oakum has sold at a slight decline; nothing done in other articles. Lard Oil has come in largely, and a depression has been the consequence; great difficulty is experienced in effecting sales; Linseed also has a downward tendency, which is marked by our quotations. An active business has been done in Provisions, and better prices have been attained for Lard, which has been the subject of speculation. Mess and Clear Pork have also advanced, and are held with much firmness as we write. Butter has been largely dealt in, but the demand is not so active since dealers have well supplied themselves; sales could not at present be as readily effected as at the close of last week. Patent covered Hams are in good request, and stocks light and well controlled; holders of Brined are very firm, with an inclination to advance rates. Bacon has dragged heavily, and is in a more unfavorable condition than any other description of Meats; it is only taken in small quantities, owing to the large supplies advised as on the way, and the consumption is small. Foreign Rice has been easier to move during this fortnight, and as receipts hold off the feeling improves; sales are only possible in small parcels, as noted elsewhere; a steady demand for consumption is making inroads upon stocks; Carolina has declined slightly, but there is a better inquiry at the close.

There has been little done in either coarse or fine Salt. Sales of Starch, by agents of regular brands, are of small moment. Soap is unchanged, the trade taking the customary quantity from importers during the fortnight. Transactions in Spirits have been confined to the supply of dealers, who buy sparingly; and the market for domestic has experienced no change since our last report. Small lots of Foreign Brandies, ex *Turgot*, have been placed at rates previously quoted. A few pipes of Gin, ex *Farvel* have gone into the hands of dealers. Spirits Turpentine is somewhat firmer. Raw and Refined Sugars have declined; the low rates ruling, however, have stimulated consumption, and there has been a good demand for that account. Teas are more inquired for; stock of desirable qualities are running low, and, without further arrivals soon, an improvement may be looked for. Considerable sales of Cask Claret have been made, ex *Turgot*, at rates paying a small profit. Medium descriptions of heavy Wines are in good request, but little or no sale for fine qualities.

Oregon.

Our dates from Portland, O. T., are to Nov. 24. The census of Oregon Territory, just taken, shows the population to be 42,862. The number of voters is stated to be 9,910. The Territorial Legislature is to assemble on the 6th of December. The gold diggings on the South Umpqua River are reported to be still very productive. DANFORD BALCH living near Portland, O. T., shot MORTIMER STUMP dead, in that city, for marrying his daughter against his consent. The Indians in Oregon were still quiet. The apple crop in Oregon, the present year, is very large.

An order was issued some time ago by the military authorities, forbidding settlers locating in the Walla-Walla country. Recently the order has been enforced, and the settlers were fast leaving the country under it. But four or five Americans were made exceptions to the rule, and were permitted to remain. Those were engaged in raising grain, &c., to supply the post.

Gen. HARNEY has revoked this order forbidding settlement in the vicinity of any of the military posts in Oregon and Washington. This practically opens the country to settlement, we presume; though the intercourse laws still apply there as they did in this valley long after it was covered with settlements.

General HARNEY has determined not to prosecute a Winter campaign against the Indians north. He is yet undetermined as to the matter of sending a force into the Colville country.

The Territorial Legislature will meet at Salem on Monday, Dec. 6, 1858.

EPIZE, the Indian chief who led the massacre at the Cascades in 1856, has again been endeavoring to incite the Indians to commence hostilities upon the settlements, but has had a quietus put upon further operations. At the order of General HARNEY, Lieut. MALLORY went up to White Salmon River last week, and succeeded in capturing him. He was brought down and lodged in the guard-house at Vancouver.

Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to November 18, but the papers contain little news. The schooner *Fennimore Cooper*, which left San Francisco on the 26th September, arrived at Honolulu on the 9th November. This vessel is on an expedition to survey the route between San Francisco and China. JOHN M. BROOK is the commander of the *Cooper*.

The bark *Columbus*, of New-London, Conn., was wrecked in Shanta Bay, on the 10th of August, by a "Southeaster." The storm strained the bark upon her anchor-chain so terribly that she sprung a leak, and had to be beached, when she bilged.

The first omnibus had been started in the streets of Honolulu, by some enterprising Yankees. It runs "up the valley" three times a day.

The *Polynesian* says a very interesting case of nationality, that of a French seaman who shipped on board the American ship *Nassau*, and afterwards deserted, has been before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by the French Consul. The Chief Justice in his decision reviews the facts in the case, and after referring to the ablest authorities, shows very clearly: First—The seaman was *legally* shipped on the *Nassau*; second, that he was in every sense of the word a *deserter*; third, that the warrant of arrest was *legal*; fourth, that in civil rights aliens are not on the same footing as native subjects; fifth, that the penal laws of any nation cannot extend beyond the territory of that nation, and can have no force to control the rights or sovereignty of another nation. And, finally, that in a case of this kind, comity does not require a government to interfere for the benefit of one nation to the prejudice of another. The man was restored to the *Nassau*.

FROM FRASER'S RIVER.

Mining Prospects—Official Proclamation—Miscellaneous News.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VICTORIA, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

The oft-quoted maxim that "When matters are at the worst they will mend" has been singularly verified in this region by recent experience. A month ago the crowds of miners who rushed hither on their way to California, driven from Fraser's River by the discovery that *all* the claims on that stream did not become richer as the water receded, sent our thermometer of popular feeling down to zero, and all was despondency. Even the few who based hopes of a "reaction" in the Spring on the fact that many of those returning had been comparatively successful, and that nearly all assigned as a reason for leaving dread of apprehended rigorous Winter weather, were damped in their ardor by the general depression. It was, therefore, matter of surprise to all when a steamer arrived from Fort Hope, some three weeks since, with large orders for goods, an event which has been followed up by similar ones to the present time.

Simultaneously with the improved business prospects come encouraging accounts from the diggings. It now appears that all the banks and benches of the river between Forts Hope and Yale will pay well in sluice-mining, and it is a matter of extreme surprise that so many Californians should have idled away months last Summer without digging deep enough to discover this fact. New ditches are being dug, shafts sunk, and the town of Fort Yale itself is staked off into mining claims.

From the Upper Fraser (now that the Lillovet trail is through) accounts are also encouraging. The road-cutting party has been settled with by the Government on terms much more liberal than were called for by the original agreement, and most of them have gone to work in the vicinity of Bridge River, where they intend to stop through the Winter. As that vicinity is comparatively open country a rigorous Winter is not apprehended, and those who should know assert that the Lillovet trail will be passable all through the Winter season. When it is taken into account that those on the river below its junction with the Thompson are paying at the rate of a dollar a pound for provisions, (supplied by the river route *viâ* Fort Yale,) and that, higher up, the miners who receive their provisions by the Lillovet route, will be compelled to pay sixty to seventy cents a pound for provisions all through the Winter, it cannot but be conceded that the diggings which will support men under such circumstances, and afford them sufficient extra inducement to continue at work, must be good.

But these diggings are bank diggings, and although affording more regular and extended operations than the river bars, they do not come up to the extravagant accounts which reached California in May last for this reason. In January, February and March the river is at the lowest stage, and the *bed-rock can be reached*—a point which *none* of the new-comers have attained. Last Winter many Oregonians spent months on the Fraser, packing through their provisions from the Dalles. Most of these returned to Oregon in June and did not intend to revisit the Fraser till the season for good river diggings should return again. Thus it will be seen that the diggings upon which the original accounts were based have not been worked by any of the new-comers who reached Fraser's River after the first of last June. Recent discoveries, though less extravagant than the first accounts in yields to individuals, are much more promising for the country, as they show an extent of the gold fields not hitherto suspected, and establish an analogy between British Columbia and California in every respect except the quartz lodes, few of which have as yet been found in the former region, though individuals who have been through the country north of the Fraser, and traversed the rivers emptying into the Gulf of Georgia in that vicinity, assert that region to be rich in auriferous rock and coarse gold. This is a point which next year, when the Hudson Bay Company has no longer the power to prevent traders from following and supplying prospecting miners, will be decided.

I send you herewith copies of the Proclamations shortly to be issued in British Columbia, providing for the government of that region. The indemnification document is a curious paper, and worthy the attention of persons interested in noting the difference between republican and monarchical institutions.

I should have mentioned above that our market is now bare of many articles in great demand, and large quantities of which were *reshipped* to San Francisco less than a month ago. To show the character of the panic that prevailed here, I may mention that large quantities of *bacon* (worth thirty-five cents per pound here now) were sent to *Columbia River* at that time—action equivalent to the proverbial absurdity of sending coals to Newcastle. This scarcity would soon be followed by a glut were it not for the fact that at this season the coast is very dangerous for small sailing vessels, and orders must be supplied from San Francisco by steamers; which mode, being expensive as a matter of freight, and limited in carrying capacity, will not be likely to accumulate over-stocks before Spring.

After several weeks of "busy preparation" the American residents of this town gave Mr. JOHN NUGENT a dinner a few nights since. I inclose you a copy of the proceedings, as well as the document which the "Special Agent" has addressed to Americans sojourning in this colony. The latter is a fine specimen of Buncombe composition.

H. C. W.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Proclamations referred to by our correspondent are four in number. They declare that English law is in force in British Columbia; announce the revocation of the exclusive grant to the Hudson's Bay Company (May 30, 1838) of the right of trading with the Indians in British Columbia—the revocation to go into effect immediately; and formally proclaim the act passed for the Government of the new Territory. The Proclamation "to indemnify the Governor and other officers for acts done before the establishment of any legitimate authority in British Columbia," bears date November, 1858, and is signed, like the others, by JAMES DOUGLASS, Governor, and under Royal authorization. This Proclamation has the effect of legalizing all official action hitherto had in British Columbia under the sanction of Governor DOUGLASS, and acts as a protection against all legal proceedings that might otherwise be instituted against public officers, based upon technical informalities in such action.

Mr. NUGENT, special agent of the United States Government at Victoria, quitted that place on the 16th November, and has arrived in San Francisco. He goes now to Washington to make his report to our Government. Before leaving Victoria he caused to be published in the newspapers there an address to the Americans in that region, which has caused much feeling in Victoria—indignation among the British, and regret among the Americans. The paper there severely censures Mr. NUGENT for the publication of this "firebrand." In this document Mr. NUGENT states that he has received a number of letters complaining of acts of injustice and oppression at the hands of the Colonial authorities—counsels American citizens in the Territory to remember that they are amenable to British law—and then proceeds to administer a sharp rebuke to the officials, as follows:

Considering the circumstances attending the recent settlement of these Colonies, it was scarcely to be expected that a well-regulated Government could be at once built up, out of the chaotic elements suddenly thrown together in such confusion. Much was to be pardoned to the inexperience of an Executive hitherto dealing for the most part with savages, and possibly unprepared by previous training for the more refined exigencies imposed by governmental relations with a white population:—much of the cause of complaints that have arisen was to some extent excusable, because due to the unlicensed rudeness of the subordinate officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Colonial Government, who, by reason of their long isolation from civilized society and their habitual intercourse with Indians, had unlearned most of the finer traits of humanity, and were scarcely accountable for a grossness of conduct that had become to them a second nature; and, lastly, much was to be excused in the ignorance and want of tone of Courts organized out of such crude and unfit materials as those, the only ones that were at hand on the sudden influx of the strangers. In some instances, no doubt, these Courts have fallen short of even the limited expectations justified by the peculiar circumstances of their construction, and the strange constituents of which they were composed. But it is not to be doubted that the British Government will, without unnecessary delay, provide remedies for the evils and abuses arising from this condition of things—evils and abuses affecting not only the prosperity of its own subjects, but the rights of citizens of a foreign and friendly power.

That the Government of the United States, upon proper cause being shown—after recourse shall have been had in vain to the tribunals, against acts of oppression or injustice—will so intervene for the redress and protection of its citizens in British Columbia and Vancouver Island, I am authorized and instructed to give them the most emphatic assurance. If wrong be done them, let them appeal to the Courts. It is to be hoped they will obtain justice; but should tribunals, unfortunately, be too impotent, too ignorant, or too corrupt to administer the law with impartiality and firmness, our citizens may reckon with certainty upon the prompt and efficient interference of their own Government in their behalf. The best guaranty I can furnish them of the certainty of such interposition, will be found in the subjoined declaration by the Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State of the United States, in a recent dispatch to our Minister in Nicaragua, enunciating clearly and vigorously the views of our Government in respect to the rights of our citizens visiting foreign countries.

"The United States believe it to be their duty—and they mean to execute it—to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection, when such action is justified by existing circumstances, and by the law of nations. Wherever their citizens may go through the habitable globe, when they encounter injustice, they may appeal to the Government of their country, and the appeal will be examined into, with a view to such action on their behalf as it may be proper to make. It is impossible to define, in advance, and with precision, those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances as they arise must prescribe the rule of action.

In countries where well-defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur, where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of prudence and security are not everywhere found; and where that is, unfortunately, the case, the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection, when they are subjected to tortuous proceedings by the direct action of the Government, or by its disposition or inability to discharge its duties."

It is unnecessary for me to make any further or more pointed application of this declaration to the circumstances of American citizens in these colonies. Their own intelligence and prudence will enable them so to guard their conduct that they shall never forfeit that provident and fatherly care and protection which it promises, and which the Government of the United States has both the ability and the will to exercise over all its children, in whatever part of the world they may be.

JOHN NUGENT,
Special Agent of the United States.

VICTORIA, Vancouver Island, Nov. 18, 1858.

Gold coin is very scarce at Victoria, and gold dust is used very generally as a circulating medium. Almost every store in town has a placard of "Gold dust bought here," and scales for weighing the dust. Even at the Custom-house, where in most countries nothing save the legal currency of the land is ever taken, gold dust is received in payment for Government dues. The price paid for dust is about $15 per ounce.

THE ISTHMUS.

Further Correspondence Between Captains McIntosh and Aldham—Movements of the Squadrons and of Sir William Gore Ouseley.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.

By the steamer *Moses Taylor*, from here on the 5th inst., you were informed of all the particulars, and correspondence thereupon, respecting the *visits* to the American steamers *Washington* and *Catharine Maria* by officers from the British war-vessels *Valorous* and *Leopard*, at San Juan del Norte and the mouth of the Colorado Branch of the San Juan River.

I have now to inform you that I learn from a reliable source, that on the 30th ult., Captain ALDHAM, commanding Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*, acknowledged the receipt of the second note addressed to him by Flag-officer MCINTOSH, in which he says that there are differences of opinion as to the construction of the *Clayton-Bulwer Treaty*, and, he, therefore declines entering upon a subject which is at present engaging the consideration of their respective Governments. Captain ALDHAM is desirous of doing away with the unpleasant impression upon the Flag-officer's mind, that an imputation had been cast by the British officers upon the United States officers who boarded the *Washington*; and now expresses in writing what he said to the Flag-officer at the personal interview which he had the pleasure of having with him, that there was no intention or wish on the part of Captain ALDHAM, or his officers, to create the least suspicion that the duty performed by the United States officers was carried out in any but the most correct and proper mode. Captain ALDHAM closes his note to Flag-officer MCINTOSH, with an assurance on his part, that there will be no interruption of friendly relations in carrying out their respective instructions.

There is but one opinion here and at Panama among Americans respecting this correspondence. It is of congratulation to each other that such an energetic and gallant officer as Flag-officer MCINTOSH is in command of the home squadron at the present time; and that it reflects the highest praise upon him for the manner in which it was conducted. His prompt and emphatic action in the premises cannot be too highly commended by his countrymen, whether at home or abroad.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, family and suite arrived here on the afternoon of the 6th instant, from San Juan del Norte, in the English mail-steamer *Dee*. The morning of the 7th he visited the flag-ship *Roanoke*, and had an interview of about an hour with Flag-officer MCINTOSH. Upon his leaving the ship, Sir WILLIAM was saluted with seventeen guns, the English flag being hoisted at the fore-royalmast-head of the *Roanoke*—the number of guns was that which his rank entitled him to receive. I hear that he was much gratified with his visit to the *Roanoke*.

Sir WILLIAM, family and suite left Aspinwall on the afternoon of the same day for Panama, upon a special train kindly placed at their disposal by Colonel TOTTEN, who accompanied them over. He remained there but one day, and then left on the *Vixen* for Realejo, which vessel had been awaiting his arrival there for some time.

The *Savannah* is still at San Juan del Norte; the *Jamestown* is cruising between the port of San Juan and the Chiriqui Lagoon, for the purpose of intercepting WALKER, should he elude the vigilance of United States authorities at home, and attempt a landing upon the coast. The health of both ships was improving.

The *Roanoke* remains at Aspinwall, because, as I learn, the heavy sea prevented her from laying off San Juan del Norte at this season of the year. The officers state that the four days which she recently passed there, she rolled her white streak under! Such was the constant straining of the ship that it was feared she would either lose her masts or seriously damage her engines.

The *Roanoke* has recently lost by death two of her crew; THOMAS ARKWRIGHT, fireman, on the 23d ult., of typhoid fever, and JAMES DONNAVAN, seaman, on the 16th inst. The last named died very suddenly: he was at dinner, when he instantly fell back and expired among his mess-mates, without a word escaping his lips. It is supposed that his heart was diseased. Both these men were buried in the Cemetery at Monkey Hill.

The English mail steamer *Medway*, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from San Juan del Norte. She reports that on the 11th inst., H. B. M. ships *Cæsar*, of 90 guns, and *Diadem* of 30 guns, anchored in the outer roads. The *Diadem* is one of the new experimental ships, mounting 10 inch guns.

The American bark *White Cloud*, 18 days from New-York, arrived on the 12th, with an assorted cargo, no passengers. I hear that the English did not board her.

From Another Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858.

On the 7th inst. the two small steamers sailed for Granada, both with loads of freight. On the 8th the mate of the ship *Fortitude*, of Portsmouth, N. H., arrived here, and reported that the *Fortitude* left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 28th of August for Patook, for a load of logwood. About Nov. 20 she encountered heavy weather—a norther—which broke her hawse-pipes and obliged her to slip her chains, and bear up for Cape Gracios de Dios, where she lay 4 or 5 days, the ship leaking very badly; she then got under way again for Patook, to recover her chains and anchors, when, within fifteen miles of that place, she experienced another norther, which necessitated her to bear up a second time for Cape Gracious, where she anchored in five fathoms water about Dec. 1. There were laying there one American and two English vessels. The *Fortitude* was leaking eighteen inches per hour, and upon consultation with the other Captains, it was decided, the crew of the *Fortitude* being completely broken down, to run her on shore, which was done. On Dec. 3 the mate started for this place in the *Fortitude's* long-boat, and arrived, as before stated, on the 8th.

H. B. M. *Valorous* left here on the 10th for Cape Gracios and False Cape, (where an English ship was reported to be ashore,) and, I understand, that Capt. ALDHAM has promised the Captain of the United States ship *Savannah* to do all in his power for the *Fortitude*, the mate and men who came down in the *Fortitude's* long-boat having taken passage with Capt. ALDHAM.

The *Jamestown*, Commander KENNEDY, is cruising along this coast, looking out for WALKER.

The English have now a heavy force stationed here to coöperate with Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY. It is reported that the English vessels-of-war are going to Aspinwall, as the outer-roads are not safe for heavy ships at this season of the year during the prevalence of heavy northers.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala—Central American Congress—Panama Railroad Contract—Salvador—Nicaragua—United States Fleet—Arrival of General Lamar—Recall of Yrissari—The Belly Contract—Costa Rica—Banquet to General Lamar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's Mail steamship *Columbus*, Captain J. M. Dow, arrived here on the morning of the 10th instant. Her dates from Guatemala are to Dec. 1; Salvador to the 2d, Nicaragua to the 5th, and Costa Rica to the 7th. Her cargo consists of 1,064 seroons of indigo, 214 seroons Cochineal, 4,000 hides, 50 bales deer skins, 61 bales India rubber, 40 cases balsam and $23,000 worth of silver. I am indebted to Captain Dow for interesting items from each of the Central American States.

There is no news of importance from Guatemala. Great preparations were being made at the city of Guatemala for the approaching Congress of the Presidents of the different States of Central America, which it was expected would take place in that city sometime in January. Cholera was said to be still an epidemic in the town of Amatitland, although but few deaths from that cause are reported.

The *Gaceta* of Gutemala, of the 31st October, publishes officially and *in extenso* the contract entered into with the Panama Railroad Company, for the transportation of the Guatemala mails, monthly, between Panama, and in a review of it occur the following remarks by the editor: "We, to-day, publish under the official head, the contract entered into by this Government with the Panama Railroad Company, for the establishment of steam communication between our port of San José and Panama, touching at the ports of San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The importance of this line is now too well known to all for any extended remarks, and its influence has already given an extended impulse to our commerce and agriculture—greater than has ever before been known in the history of our country. The great increase it has given to the branches of industry, if continued in the same spirit, must ere long impel the Company to carry into effect the object of placing a second steamer on the line, as promised in the contract. The concession made by the Government of a deduction of ten per cent. of the amount of duties on merchandise imported on the steamer, which was made for the benefit of the commerce of this Republic, and the reduction of the rates of freight and passage by the steamer must also contribute greatly to increase our commerce with the United States and Europe."

I have understood that it is the intention of Guatemala, the approaching year, to reduce the duties on imports 20 per cent., which will be a great advantage to commerce, and will give a still greater impulse to trade.

We received at this place 18 passengers, 214 ceroons cochineal, 61 bales India rubber, and 250 sacks flour, the latter for Salvador. Of this article, I was informed that, if a reduction was made of one dollar per ton on the freight from Guatemala to La Union, 500 quintals a voyage might be secured for six voyages in the year. I promised the reduction, but with the understanding that the full amount of 3,000 quintals should be shipped in the time specified. Guatemala bids fair, ere long, to become a formidable competitor with Chili in the supply of flour to the Pacific coast.

The Guatemalan Congress assembled on the 25th November.

Salvador is tranquil and prosperous. The cutting of cane and the manufacture of sugar had commenced, The volcano of Isalco was in a very active state—its fires at night illuminated the whole heavens, and its roar, like the sound of distant surf, could be heard at intervals on board ship.

The annual Fair of San Miguel commenced on the 18th November and ended on the 21st. The quantity of foreign goods on the ground was said to reach the value of not less than one million of dollars, an amount altogether unprecedented in the annals of this Fair. The consequence was, great competition among the holders, with sales at small profits on credits of eight and twelve months, and below cost, for cash. On the other hand, holders of Indigo were firm, and their produce yielded a handsome profit. Prices ranged from 87 cents to $1 12. The results are, that many of the large dealers in Indigo have become rich, and it is expected a great impulse will be given to the cultivation of the plant the coming year. I understood from a gentleman, a European merchant, who had attended the Fair, that notwithstanding the present great quantity of goods in the State, he had received orders for one thousand bales of goods, to be delivered by May next. The present crop, it is said, will amount to 10,000 ceroons, (of 150 pounds each.) The *Columbus* received at La Union 931 ceroons Indigo, and $23,050 in value of raw silver. This silver is the product of the Honduras veins, and goes to England. These mines, near Tegucigalpa, 120 miles from La Union, are said to be yielding very handsomely, and with the improvements in machinery and the manner of working contemplated, will soon become of great importance.

On the 16th Don CAZETANO BOSQUE, Salvadorian Minister of Finance and War, died suddenly of disease of the heart at San Miguel, where he had gone with the President to attend the Fair. The cholera again made its appearance in Sansonate on the 10th of November, where twenty cases were reported, but it has since diminished.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* was still at Realejo. President MARTINEZ was soon expected there, with a view to the removal of the Custom-house, &c., to Point Seacos, the nearest point to Realejo, where large vessels anchor.

President MARTINEZ has taken a great aversion to the White Transit Company, and will oppose their claim to their "forfeited contract" with all the means in his power.

General LAMAR, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, has returned to the former State, and is now at Leon, in good health. He says there is no necessity for United States war vessels on the coast for two or three months yet,—until after the Congress at Washington has taken action,—although the *Decatur* has been already two months at Realejo, and the flag-ship *Merrimack* a fortnight at San Juan del Sur. The *Merrimack* would be at Realejo by the 20th of the present month.

YRISARRI is said to be recalled as Minister of Nicaragua to Washington. The "Government" of Nicaragua is at present at Leon.

The OUSELEY treaty will be submitted to the Government of Nicaragua for its approval on the 1st of January; also the BELLY contract.

The papers have a good deal to say about the Belly canal, which they look upon almost as *un fait accompli*.

The Congress of Costa Rica had met in extraordinary session—probably to provide ways and means to prevent another filibuster invasion of Nicaragua, and to contract a loan. The loan of $100,000 last March, from Peru, had been mostly swamped by the bad faith of the house of CARMICHAEL & Co., who had it on special deposit, and who lately failed for a large sum, involving several Central American capitalists.

General LAMAR, a day or two before his departure from Costa Rica, was complimented by President MORA with a grand banquet, at which Gen. CANAS and twenty-four others of the most notable public and private gentlemen assisted. The *Cronica* says: "The North American Minister was the object of the most delicate attentions, and won the sympathy of all present. He toasted the union of the Central American States, and assured the company he would ever oppose with the greatest energy every scheme of fillibusterism. Gen. LAMAR is an amiable old gentleman, of insinuating manners, of no common intelligence, who, with the greatest good faith, appears to be interested in dissipating the false ideas which exists at Washington in regard to the Central American States, and to dissipate the little difficulties raised by our enemies."

President MORA and suite expect to attend the Convention of Presidents at Guatemala, in January, if the Congress of Costa Rica gets through its business in season. If not, the Convention will probably be put off a further time.

The official contract of Costa Rica with the Panama Railroad is published. I have, before given you the terms of this contract with the three States of Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala, which are; a reduction of 10 per cent. on the gross amount of import duties on all goods arriving in its steam vessels, and $8,000 to each State per year if the Company runs a monthly line, and $12,000 if it be weekly.

The coffee crop, which last year was 60,000 quintals, will this year be from 80,000 to 85,000 quintals. Had it not been for the severe drouth, the crop would have amounted to over 100,000 quintals.

The *Columbus* brought one ton of silver ore from the vein at Atenas in Costa Rica, lately discovered, which is to be sent to New-York to be tested.

Costa Rica was tranquil, and the people prosperous and contented.

I have good reason to believe that General LAMAR does not consider the claims he was ordered to press against Costa Rica in favor of fillibusters and their friends, to be proper ones.

F. W. R.

El Centro Americano, a Journal published in Granada, gives some particulars of the organization of the Millaud-Belly Canal Company, which have not been published in this country. A hope is held out—nothing more—that Baron VON HUMBOLDT will be the President, and that the Señors MORA and MARTINEZ, Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, will be Vice-Presidents. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, formerly French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be the managing President of the Company, and he will be assisted by Admiral GRIVEL and M. SCHNEIDER, Vice-President of the Legislative body.

Among the members of the Company's Administrative Council are Mr. ELIE DE BEAUMONT, perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences; PALEOCAPA, Piedmontese Minister of Public Works; RICHARD COBDEN, the famous English Free-Trader; Lieut. MAURY, Director of the Naval Observatory at Washington, besides various directors of the Bank of France and some ex-Ministers. M. BELLY, who is the soul of the whole movement, is the Director General of the Company, with all necessary powers to carry out the work to final completion.

The *Centro Americano* then proceeds to announce a fact which it designates one of "great importance." Rear Admiral PENAUD, recently appointed to the command of the French naval forces in the Antilles, and now in Paris, is about shortly to embark in the steamer *L'Ardent* to assume the duties of his office. One of his first acts will be to send a ship-of-war to San Juan del Norte to place the interests of the Nicaraguan Canal Company under the protection of the French flag. M. BELLY has had lengthened conference with the Admiral, and has inspired him with the interest which he himself takes in the Government and people of the two Republics which he will be called upon to protect.

NEW-GRANADA.

New Ecclesiastical Troubles—Sir William Gore Ouseley and his Suite—The Affair of the Hermann, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.

The mails from beyond Carthagena have again failed, so that we have nothing late from Bogota. Considerable excitement exists in the State of Bolivar, of which Carthagena is the capital, on account of the retrogressive and unconstitutional acts of the Legislature. The fundamental law of the Confederation guarantees freedom of religious worship, exempts the nation from taxes for the support of the Church, and the people from compulsory tithes. In the face of this, the priests have been enabled to induce the Legislature of Bolivar to establish an onerous church tax, and to restore some of the most objectionable immunities enjoyed by the priesthood when the mandates of Rome were considered paramount to law. This same State passed similar laws last year, but they were annulled by decisions of the national tribunals because they conflicted with constitutional guarantees. This persistent action, then, has the appearance of defiance to the national authority, and is a threat of revolution. The priesthood of New-Granada has never frankly and in good faith accepted the new order of things. On the contrary, they have either openly or covertly opposed it. The Archbishop of Bogota, Señor MOSQUERA, was exiled, several years ago, (and went to France, where he died,) because he openly resisted the laws of his country in regard to the Church. And Señor EDUARDO VASQUEZ, Bishop of Panama, gave notable examples, the past year, of his contempt for any other authority than that of Rome, when he excommunicated good Christians, and refused Christian rights of sepulture to Judge BLAS AROSEMENA, one of the purest men that ever lived, because they, in consonance with national law, redeemed their property from the Church. The present President, OSPINA, is a Jesuit, and owes his elevation to power to the priests, who, in some districts, stuffed the ballot-boxes to the extent of returning as voters thirty-three per cent. of the whole population in his favor. In view of these facts, the action of the Legislature of Bolivar may have especial significance; and it would not be astonishing if it should afford encouragement to the priests to stir up the elements of discord in the Conferation, with the hope of restoring the Church to its pristine power over the people.

As another exception to the general acquiescence of the people of the Confederation in the Government as it now exists, it may be worth while to mention that that unquiet egotist, Gen. MOSQUERA, who is now Governor of the State of Cauca, is renewing his old plan of withdrawing that State and the State of Panama from the Confederacy, to form of them a little Southern Republic. He has the sympathy of one or two rather prominent men here, in his scheme, but I do not believe anything will come of it.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, his wife, daughter and suite, arrived at Panama on the 8th, from San Juan del Norte, by the way of Aspinwall, and took passage on the British corvette *Vixen* for Realejo. He attracted a good deal of attention while here, partly on account of the supposed important objects of his mission, but principally on account of his length and great breadth of beam. Mr. SYNGE, his Secretary, also attracted general attention, from his apparent contempt of the ordinary rules laid down in the tailors' manual for the getting-up of secretaries of legation. He was encased in a coarse blue flannel roundabout and flowing trousers of the same material, a red shirt, slouched white linen hat, with a blue and white veil wound around it, and carried in his hand a wide, white umbrella, lined with green. With his immense boots, his big red whiskers, and his enormous length of watchchain, he formed a remarkable contrast to the graceful, pretty daughter of Sir WILLIAM under his wing, as she stepped along over the rough stones of Panama to the embarcadero. Sir WILLIAM has taken the elegant mansion of Mr. MANNING, at Leon, and furnished it in a splendid manner, as if he intended to stay some time in Nicaragua.

You were put in possession of all the facts of the late outrageous conduct of the officers of the British frigate *Valorous* at San Juan del Norte in boarding the American steamer *Washington*, and know the substance of the correspondence that took place between Capt. ALDHAM and Flag-officer MCINTOSH. There can be no doubt that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY dictated the note in which Capt. A. claimed a British Protectorate over San Juan and the Mosquito Coast, and that the boarding of the *Washington* was done at his suggestion. It appears that the boarding part of the matter was settled to the satisfaction of Commodore MCINTOSH, and that a promise was made by Capt. ALDHAM that he would not offend in a like manner again. This is the old story, repeated for the hundredth time. Capt. ALDHAM will doubtless be careful how *he* boards a second time an American vessel,—*when there is an overpowering American force present*,—but his promise only binds himself. The next British commander who anchors at San Juan may, if the opportunity offers, do the same thing. It is therefore to be regretted that the commander of the *Savannah*, who was the senior officer at San Juan when the *Washington* entered, had not prevented the boarding by using force, if necessary, at the moment. There appears to be only one way to do with this British pretension. The next time such a thing is attempted, the offending vessel should be captured at once if the physical force is on the spot, and carried into an American port. These repeated insults, followed by rather dubious apologies, are getting to be distasteful to the American people.

If the impudence of transit speculators in New-York could astonish anybody, I should feel somewhat surprised at the barefacedness of the late operations in the *Washington* swindle. I noticed a card in the *Herald* of the 29th, the day after the arrival of Capt. CAVENDY in New-York, signed by HENRY RANDALL, in which he contradicts the statement that the *Hermann* was ordered to go *direct* from this port to San Francisco. He says, "The object and purpose of such a statement, when the locality from whence it proceeds is concerned, is quite too obvious to require refutation." Further: "The *Hermann* left Panama the 11th instant for San Juan del Sur—will proceed there, and there wait for the *Washington's* passengers. Any statement to the contrary is wilfully false; and if any one wishes to know the exact truth, he can ascertain it from the letters of the agent, sent to Panama, now in possession of the undersigned, and which he will be happy to exhibit." Now Capt. RANDALL, when he penned the foregoing, knew perfectly well that the *Hermann* sailed from Panama direct for San Francisco—for Capt. CAVENDY, who gave the order, and who held RANDALL's full power of attorney to manage all matters concerning the ship, stood looking over the latter's shoulder when he penned the card! "An agent was sent to Panama to *cause* the *Washington* to stop at San Juan del Sur!" says Capt. RANDALL in [illegible] agent was sent to Panama, to do anything [illegible]. A Mr. Seeley was sent out, with a letter to Capt. Cavendy, asking him to give the former a passage to California. When Capt. C. arrived here, Mr. S. claimed to be his agent. "What are you authorized to do for me?" inquired Captain Cavendy. "Oh, anything you wish," replied Mr. Seeley. "Well, then, to-morrow morning I shall want a few thousands of dollars to provision my ship." "I have no money," responded Mr. Seeley. "Have you no letters of credit?" "No, Sir." "No authority to draw?" "No." "Well, then, I don't see what I want of you!"—and thus Mr. Seeley's agency commenced and ended, Captain Cavendy having to pay Mr. S.'s hotel bill when he left Panama. Captain Cavendy then essayed to get credit among the Panama traders to provision his ship, and all he was able to obtain was something like $70 worth from one merchant, and about $100 from another;—*and these drafts came back protested by the Company by the last steamer.* The fact is, Captain Cavendy was *forced* to act just as he did. Had he gone to San Juan del Sur and waited for the *Washington's* passengers, he would not have had much more than half provisions enough to take his passengers to California, and then those who went around the Horn would have found themselves in the same predicament as those who came to Aspinwall found themselves. So Captain Cavendy rightly *cleared his ship direct to San Francisco*, and went home to protect a mortgage on his house, which the "Company" agreed to protect in his absence, but which, when he reached here, he learned they had failed to do.

I think that if ever the *whole* truth should get out about this voyage of the *Washington*, it will be found that her charterers never calculated, from the start, to send her passengers to San Francisco. These transit speculators had good reason to *hope*, from Gen. Jerez's card, and from other indications, that the government of Nicaragua would throw obstacles in the way of the *Washington's* passengers, in their attempt to cross the Isthmus, so that a pretext might be had for returning to New-York with them. Had it done so, the outcry in the United States against Nicaragua would have secured White his disputed charter of the route beyond all doubt, and furnished him some capital to commence on in the shape of two or three hundred thousand dollars for damages against that Government. Probably the danger of letting too many of the agents for the carrying out the plan into all its ramifications, spoiled the scheme.

The relief for the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, (consisting of about one hundred men and thirteen officers, who arrived here three weeks since, will probably have to wait at least six weeks and may be two months longer, for their ship! It is inconceivable how the Navy Department could commit such an error, especially when the orders for the *St. Marys* to go to the Gulf of California must have preceded the relief by at least a fortnight. The men are badly provided for on the United States steam frigate *Saranac*, in this Bay, and the officers are living at hotels at an expense of at least three dollars each per day, while their allowance for rations only amounts to about seven dollars per month! Besides, it is not quite safe to send officers from a foreign climate to acclimate themselves on shore, in a tropical region like Panama.

The United States steam flag-ship *Merrimack* was at San Juan del Sur on the 1st instant, but would go to Realejo to meet the *Columbus'* mails on the 20th. The *Decatur* was at Realejo, Nicaragua. Here, we have the *Saranac* and the British frigate *Alert*. At Aspinwall the *Roanoke*, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron. A United States ship is much needed at Guayaquil, on account of the blockade of that port, without the usual notice, by the Peruvian Navy.

The Panama Railroad Company's fine iron steam-tug, called the *Flamenco*, is finished. She had steam up in thirty-four days only after she came out in pieces from New-York. The *Flamenco*, besides towing, will make trips to places on the Bay coast, and bring up launches loaded with cattle and produce generally.

Our rainy season is near its close, the northerly winds having set in. Both Panama and Aspinwall are healthy.

We have been treated to a couple of concerts the past week by Señora Annie Gazzan, her sister, and a Mons. Cousin, from Santiago de Chili and Lima, where they have been doing opera the past year. They go from here to Guatemala.

Signora Ferrari, a songstress, bound south, died here last week from typhoid fever.

The *Golden Age* was only detained here one day this time, after the New-York passengers arrived, waiting for the New-Orleans and Havana mails.

Americans in this region were greatly surprised that President Buchanan, in his annual message, should have treated the Panama massacre, in which from 17 to 50 Americans were butchered by the armed Police, as a secondary affair to "claims of American citizens" for illegal taxes assessed, etc. It also looks a little like severity and ingratitude to see the President pounce down with such fury upon the little State of Costa Rica, threatening her with military and naval coercion if she does not pay the claims of a few impudent fillibusters and their friends, which are neither based on law or equity. No State or nation ever acted more magnanimously towards a brutal enemy than did Costa Rica towards the fillibusters. Instead of shooting them, on sight, as the Cubans did Crittenden and his companions, President Mora fed them at the public expense, until he could ship them towards their homes, paying out at least $100,000 for this purpose. Considering the terrible sufferings inflicted upon Costa Rica through the negligence if not the connivance of the United States in thrusting upon her soil a band of American outlaws, it would have been more in consonance with dignity and justice had Mr. Buchanan, instead of these threats, recommended Congress to appropriate half a million of dollars to indemnify her for her losses from fillibuster aggressions. When will Mr. Buchanan and his Southern friends forgive Costa Rica for driving Walker out of Nicaragua, and thus upsetting the petty little scheme of reintroducing the "peculiar institution" in Central America? The President also speaks of the Nicaragua Isthmus as *the* great highway to the Pacific. Southern politicians and fillibusters, I am aware, undertake to affix this appellation to it, but commercial men have been led to believe the title rightly attaches to the Isthmus of Panama.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Internal Troubles in Ecuador—The War with Peru—Blockade of Guayaquil—Bolivia—Chili; Revolution Threatened—Great Fire at Valparaiso.

Panama, Sunday, Dec. 19, 1858.

The British mail steamship *New-Granada* brings dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 16, Callao and Lima to Nov. 27, and from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to Dec. 2. She brings 29 passengers, and $323,000 in specie for England.

By a private letter from Quito, the capital of Ecuador, dated Nov. 26, I learn that the prospect of a war with Peru has nearly subverted the Government, and that the ambition of a single man, Ex-President Urbina, will probably bring the Government under a Dictatorship. Robles, the present President of Ecuador, is a good sort of a man enough, and, if left to govern the people, would most likely give satisfaction to the mass of them. But he is weak and indolent withal, and Urbina, who holds all the portfolios of the Government, State, Treasury, War and Marine, is in reality not only the master of Robles, but of the whole country, his power slightly disguised by a thin veil of constitutionality, in the shape of a Congress, which he barely tolerates. This Congress, having a majority against the Administration, last year introduced various liberal reform measures, which the people demanded, and which it was anxious to give them. But, through the influence and opposition of Urbina, sometimes exerted in a legal and oftener in an illegal manner, definite action on these measures was postponed until the present year. In the meantime, Urbina, by inciting little internal troubles and disturbances, had induced Congress to confer extraordinary powers on Robles. Then commenced the troubles with Peru, and Urbina and Robles, taking advantage of the powers with which they were invested, and of the war excitement, resolved to thwart the reform measures of the majority. In retaliation for the efforts of the Government to this end, Congress, on the 6th ultimo, decreed that the President should be divested of his extraordinary faculties, which decree President Robles vetoed on the same day. The question again coming up on the President's veto, the minority or Administration Party, for the double purpose of perpetuating the power of the President and defeating the measures of popular reform, quit the Halls of Congress in a body, leaving the Legislature without a quorum, and breaking it up. So, in fact, the whole Government is now really in the hands of one man, and that man one who will not lay it down willingly. Ever since the election of Robles, Urbina has been using every effort to induce him to resign, and to get rid of the Vice-President, so that he might reign in their stead; and had not extraordinary opposition been offered to the scheme by certain friends of order, Urbina would have succeeded in his design, when he went to Quito for that purpose a year ago.

There is a little episode in this play of Urbina's which it may be worth while to produce. When Robles came into power, Urbina induced the President to appoint him as *Minister to Rome!*—and Urbina, having complete control over the Treasury, appropriated the sum of $20,000 to maintain the mission, which he paid to himself in advance. Having thus dishonestly got hold of and spent the money, he concluded not to go to Rome, and never did go. If he becomes Dictator, which is his present plan, he can wipe out this little indebtedness simply by enveloping it in a cloud of figures that he will have to present for purposes of government, and to carry on the war with Peru.

From the foregoing explanations of the internal politics of Ecuador, you will perceive that she as well as Peru, her enemy, is likely to be involved in revolutionary straits that may materially influence the results of the war, which is now so popular with all her people.

Guayaquil is blockaded, and has been for the past month, by the Peruvian steamers *Amazonas*, *Izcuchaca* and *Aranco*. No vessels are either allowed to enter or clear except the British mail steamers, and these must neither take nor bring goods. There was a French war corvette in the river. A Spanish bark, the *Rosa Carmen*, laden with cacao, was not allowed to leave port, which of course will give rise to reclamations on the part of the Spanish Government; also, a Russian ship under repair, the Spanish brig *Hermen Cortes*, waiting the termination of the blockade, and two Ecuadorian schooners. The French ship *Bolivia*, bound with cargo to Salvador, had run aground in attempting to get out the river, had returned to Guayaquil and would be condemned. Her agent goes to Salvador in the *Columbus* this trip.

The Government is straining every nerve to raise men to invade Peru in the North, and if matters are not soon settled will probably soon march her whole force in that direction.

Chili had undertaken to mediate between Peru and Ecuador, but there was not the least hope that the latter country could be brought to forego its determination not to reinstate the Peruvian Minister Carreño. It is a singular fact that when Castilla was before President of Peru, he refused to receive Urbina as Ecuadorian Minister—and now he is essaying to chastise Robles and Urbina for following in his footsteps!

Of course, what little business there generally is in Ecuador is now dormant, and the people are consequently excessively poor.

President Castilla, of Peru, has issued orders to the different Departments to enrol immediately 11,000, out of the 15,000 granted by Congress, to carry on the war against Ecuador. In the meantime, his people are averse to the war, and the Government seems to wish it had not got into it. The American ships seized at Pabellon de Pico, which I wrote you had been fitted up as Peruvian transports, have been pierced, the *Lizzie Thompson* for six guns, and the *Georgiana* for two.

The Congress of Lima have under consideration a bill to sell guano at the Chinchas, delivered alongside the vessel to any one who wishes to buy at $30 per on. A committee have reported favorably on ti. This will be better than the old mode, but still the price is double what it should be.

A bill has passed Congress granting complete immunity to all political offenders except Louis Lomar and other fillibusters. It awaits the signature of the President.

Bolivia is at present tranquil. A letter from La Paz, dated Nov. 13, says: "The Bishop having published a pastoral against the execution of the Friar Porcel, (who, you will recollect, was shot for being concerned in an attempt to shoot President Linares, and in which two officers were killed,) the President responded by an order to arrest him, when the Bishop fled to Tacna. It would not be strange if the monks and friars followed him there."

Gen. Echenique, Ex-President of Peru, was at Sapaqui, a little village sixteen leagues from La Paz. He has issued a manifesto to his friends in Peru, assuring them that he should have the aid of President Linares in making war upon his old enemy, President Castilla.

The whole Republic of Chili is in an extraordinary ferment at the present moment. The late arbitrary arrests by the Government of persons charged with sedition on the most frivolous grounds, greatly exasperated the people, and the fact that neither military or civil Courts could find evidence enough to convict any of them did not lessen the contempt of the Opposition Party for the Administration. Notwithstanding, arrests continue to be made, and several persons are now held for military trial. In this state of things, an extraordinary session of Congress convened on the 7th ultimo, to pass upon the budget for 1859. No sooner was it organized, than a bitter war commenced between the Administration, which has a majority, and the Opposition. The Ministers of War and Interior were questioned as to certain abuses of Intendentes. The Minister of Interior refused to answer, under plea that Congress was convened to act only on certain propositions designated beforehand, and said he would answer no questions until the Budget was approved. Being hard pressed on this plea, he said he could answer if he pleased, but that he would not do so. This response produced an immediate explosion, and the most violent recriminations were indulged in. The House rose, but at the next meeting matters were as bad as at the first. At the third sitting, so disgraceful were the scenes enacted, that the sitting was at once cut short, in order to prevent a conflict between members and persons of the Opposition, who flocked to the bar, and who were insulted by the former. To fan the flame, the Intendente of Concepcion, who sees a revolution brewing at every hall, pic-nic, or public dance, has published a decree prohibiting all popular meetings and all political manifestations, of whatever nature. This was done, in part, to prevent a grand banquet of the Opposition, which was to have been held on the 7th. The Press has taken a frank and open part in the discussion, and it and the opposition demand the "convocation of a Constituent Assembly, and a reformation of the Constitution of 1833, considered retrograde and inadequate to the present intelligence of the country." "A change of policy in the administration for civil war" is the gauntlet thrown down. The attitude of the Government, meantime, is one of decided resistance. It reckons on a control of the revenues, on the army, the Senate, and a majority of the Deputies to carry it through.

At Santiago the commanding officer of the Civic Guard arrested several men for not conforming exactly to his dress order, when they mutinied, and several men were wounded before the disturbance could be quelled.

The great event of the fortnight has been a terrible fire in Valparaiso, which destroyed $3,000,000 worth of property, and caused the deaths of several firemen and the wounding of thirty more. The fire broke out in the kitchen of the Union Club, on the morning of the 13th, and lasted all day and night, and destroyed three streets and a square full of the finest buildings in the city, extending from Pasaje Edwards in calle del Cabo, through the Plaza del Orden, to Quebrada de San Juan de Dios. The fine passages and dwelling-houses of Señors Edwards and Cousino, the *Diaro* printing office, the Valparaiso Bank, the North American Sawing Factory, the beautiful buildings of Señors Solar and Gatica, the splendid shops and millinery establishments in that part of the city, and of which Valparaiso had good reason to be proud, are now a heap of ruins.

When the fire reached the Plaza del Orden, an attempt was made to arrest it by blowing up buildings, but this only scattered the flames, and all the furniture and goods which had been taken into the Plaza caught fire and were burned. The buildings destroyed are estimated to have been worth $1,000,000; merchandise, $2,000,000. Of this, $268,000 was insured by the Royal London Company; $160,000 in the Chilean; $18,000 in the Chilean Union; $40,000 in The Sun; $310,000 in the Imperial London Corporation; $130,000 in the Northern; $660,000 in the Liverpool and London; and $200,000 in various other companies. Total, $1,726,100.

Business in the Chilian provinces was good, as was also the prospect for the crops. In Valparaiso, business had been dull, but few arrivals having taken place, and orders for goods scarce. Money was also scarce.

The Valparaiso Custom-house receipts for nine months of 1858 were $2,228,147 31; corresponding nine months in 1857, $2,317,526 39.

At Valparaiso Flour averaged in price about $3 50 per quintal, cash; Barley $2 25 to $2 75 per fanega, cash. From San Francisco 5,000 fanegas had just arrived. No Carolina Rice in market. For Bar-Copper, $17 50, cash, only was offered. Nitrate of Soda $2 62, thirty days. The American ships *Astrea*, *S. H. Waterman*, and *James Chester*, were loading copper at Copiapo for the United States, and the American ship *Magellan* had sailed with 936 marcs bar-silver, 4,000 quintals bar-copper, and 6,510 quintals copper-ores for the United States. At Iquique the American bark *Eliza* was loading with 5,000 quintals of nitrate of soda, for Baltimore. Freights to England, £2; to United States, $11.

Dates from Parana are to Oct. 13th.

In the Argentine Provinces of San Juan, the barracks where Gen. Benavides was confined for political conspiracy, were attacked by his friends, in the hope of liberating him, when he was killed in the affray.

F. W. R.

The Wanderer's Africans.—The following interesting communication appears in the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*:

Mr. Editor: Please insert this as an authorized announcement that the cargo of slaves, brought by the *Wanderer* from Africa, have been landed in Edgefield District, and that most of them are now within its confines. This act has been done by a combination of many of the first families in Georgia and South Carolina, from purely patriotic motives. They ask for a suspension of public opinion until their motives can be explained and their arguments heard in defence of it, to which end I write this note, requesting to be informed if you will give me a place in your columns for the purpose above indicated.

WANDERER.

A Douglas to the Fray.

The following verses were addressed to Senator Douglas, by his personal friend and political admirer, John Brougham, Esq.:

When Saxon raid,
With brand and blade,
O'er Scotia's borders came,
And gave the land,
With bloody hand,
To pillage and to flame;
'Twas then rung out
The welcome shout
From mountain and from brae:
"God and our right!
Stand firm and fight!
A Douglas to the fray!"

Oh! never was
Unworthy cause
Linked with that rallying cry;
To friends a spell,
To foes a knell,
When e'er it pierced the sky.
And as the shout
Rang fiercely out
Fate owned its conquering sway:
"Stand firm and fight,
For truth and right,
A Douglas to the fray!"

On story's page,
In every age,
Through every path of fame;
In glory's round,
May still be found
Enrolled that deathless name.
Speed, as of old,
The chieftain bold
Who bears it at this day.
"Stand firm and fight,
For truth and right,
A Douglas to the fray."

Present to Baron Humboldt.—Mr. Moritz Loth, of this city, the proprietor of Reuthe's somewhat celebrated "Animal Trap," (the barbed hook and pistol combination,) has fitted up an elegant rosewood case containing a set of these traps, which he designs to send and present to Baron Humboldt, the eminent Prussian philosopher and *savant*. The set consists of three different forms of the trap—one of large size, for bears and other large game; one of ordinary size, for foxes, &c.; and which is so constructed that the pistol may be disconnected from the other parts and used simply as a pistol. Mr. Loth explains his present in a letter to Baron Von H., in which he alludes, in becoming terms, to that distinguished man's eminent character and great services to science, and modestly hopes he will accept this token of esteem from a native of his own country. (Mr. Loth is a Prussian by birth.) His trap, he adds, is likely to be adopted by the Hudson's Bay Company, as it has already been by a vast number of hunters and trappers in various parts of America. In the rosewood box is also a block from the wood of the old Charter Oak, with an accompanying explanatory pamphlet—the gift of the Hon. Isaac W. Stewart, of this city—which he sends it to Humboldt on the presumption that such a souvenir of our early struggle for liberty may not prove an uninteresting addition to his collection of curiosities and mementoes.

[*Hartford Times.*

Advices from Naples of the 26th November, state that Mount Vesuvious is again in full eruption, and presents a most magnificent spectacle each night.

A continuation of the Genesee Valley Railroad from Avon South to Mount Morris—14 miles—will be completed by the first of January.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

INDIA-RUBBER SHIRRED GOODS.

Horace H. Day et al. vs. Peter Murray.—The Same vs. Cary, Howard & Sanger.—The Same vs. Edwin A. Brookes.—These were motions for injunctions arising out of a new phase of the India-rubber controversy. The plaintiffs claim to be the owners of various patents issued to Charles Goodyear for the vulcanizing India-rubber, and for making what are called shirred or corrugated India-rubber goods made by two layers of cloth with threads of India-rubber between, which were assigned by Goodyear to Day. These various patents they allege are infringed upon by the defendants, who are selling goods made of India-rubber, embraced, as plaintiffs claim, within the designation of shirred or corrugated goods. The defendants' articles are made by weaving India-rubber threads into the cloth itself, and the main question is whether that style of manufacture is embraced within the plaintiffs' patents. The defendants, moreover, allege that such goods were in extensive use in the market before the plaintiffs' patent and always have been, without opposition from plaintiffs.

Attached to one of the plaintiffs' affidavits, as an exhibit, was a pair of pantaloons made of the goods in question. This was characterized by the defendants' counsel as a novel way of "assigning breaches."

The motions will probably occupy several days, from the array of counsel engaged.

For complainants, Judge Curtis, of Boston; Mr. Jenks, of Providence; Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Keller, and Messrs. Blatchford, Seward and Griswold.

For respondents, Mr. Brady and Mr. Gifford.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total
Flour, bbls	516	3,826	4,342
Corn Meal, bbls	—	902	902
Corn, bushels	—	3,500	3,500
Provisions, pkgs	877	658	1,535
Whisky, bbls	50	—	50

ASHES—Are inactive at former prices. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,770 bbls., including 1,168 bbls. Pots, and 602 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 ℔s. prime American Yellow, at 34c.@34½c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request, at full rates, sales having been made of 2,000 bags Rio, &c., at 9⅝c.@11c.; 357 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c.; 500 bags stained do., on private terms; and, by auction, 3,000 bags low grades Rio, at 8¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., averaging $9 54 ⅌ 100 ℔s. The grocers of Philadelphia, as well as the grocers of this City, actively oppose the abolition of the 2 ⅌ cent. tare on Coffee, as has been proved by the adoption, at a meeting of the leading grocers of Philadelphia, yesterday, of the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, A number of the importers of coffee into this market, having issued a circular, agreeing to allow no tare on coffee sold by them after the first of January next; and

Whereas, According to an old-established custom, arising from arrangement made between the importers and grocers, the tare of two per cent. has for a long series of years been allowed, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that there is no just cause for making the proposed change; and that we, the grocers of Philadelphia, will insist on the continuance of the custom as it at present exists.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the importers.

Resolved, That the Committee already appointed be authorized to confer with the Committees of the New-York and Baltimore grocers, in regard to the action taken by us.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the call of the officers."

During the discussion of these resolutions, some of the grocers suggested as a compromise, a tare of 1 ⅌ cent. Mr. Knight objected to this. He thought the old plan the best, and was opposed to any change. The importers complain that they do not make money by importing Coffee, yet he observed that most of them were rich. Mr. Thompson thought the grocers never made their money by selling Coffee. The question is not yet settled in New-York, as the grocers there are opposed to it. He contended that on a cargo of 6,000 bags of Coffee, the abolition of this tare would be a gratuity of $2,500 to the importer. Several years ago the exporters of produce to Brazil demanded the abolition of all charges for packages, which concession the jobbers allowed, on condition that a tare of 2 ⅌ cent. should be allowed on coffee; 2 ⅌ cent. on pepper, and 3 ⅌ cent. on pimento. This was twenty-five years ago, and a bargain. Now the importers wish to break this bargain, and, after the 1st of January, abolish this tare. The statement by the importers, that the reduction in the price will be an equivalent, is an allegation the grocers are not green enough to swallow. Mr. Knight said in New-Orleans they virtually allowed a tare, as they sold coffee at 160 pounds to the bag, when every dealer knew a cargo would average 163 pounds.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is quiet, yet stiffly held at 23¼c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds have not varied.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at more regular prices; sales 3,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ⅌ ℔	11⅞	11⅞	12	12⅛
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞	13

FEATHERS—Are selling slowly at former prices.

FISH—The leading kinds continue in very moderate request at unchanged figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is somewhat brisker to-day for State and Western Flour, and prices of desirable lots are quoted firmer. The demand from the home trade has improved. Sales have been reported of 8,600 bbls. of all kinds, within yesterday's revised range. As the year is nearly closed, dealers and others are beginning to speculate as to the stock of Wheat-Flour on hand here. The lowest estimate that we have heard of was one of 600,000 bbls., and the highest 1,700,000 bbls. These are generally considered extremes. Some of our most respectable and most trustworthy Flour merchants think that the total stock of Wheat-Flour in New-York City and vicinity does not exceed 1,000,000 bbls., and that this quantity, though rather over than under the actual amount, is about as reliable an estimate as can be satisfactorily made out.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl	$3 70@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 20@ 4 40
Extra State	4 95@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 35@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian continues in slack request at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southerns in moderate demand at old figures; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra [illegible] brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandy-wine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active, being very stiffly held; sales 10,000 bushels, including choice White Michigan at $1 40; choice Amber do. at $1 30; very good White Indiana at $1 30; Red do. at $1 20; unsound Chicago Spring at 68c.; very good White Southern at $1 40; and very choice White Kentucky at $1 55@$1 56 ⅌ bushel. Corn is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices; sales 9,500 bushels, at 77c.@78c. (nominally) for mixed Western; 72½c. for new White Southern; 74c.@75c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid; sales 600 bushels Jersey at 76c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are salable and firm. We quote Canada at 55c.@56c.; Western, 54c.@56c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River at 75c.@90c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "comprise 1,700 bales, at 8¾c.@9⅜c. for light and heavy, here and to arrive; 75 bales, 410 ℔s. average, at 9¾c.; 100 bales, 420 ℔s. average, at 9⅞c.; 40 bales, 444 ℔s. average, at 10c., 6 months, and 600 bales, 415@420 ℔s. average, at 9⅞c.@10c., each 6 months."

HEMP—Is inactive and prices are nominal.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at steady rates.

HOPS—Desirable lots are scarce and wanted. New, 10c.@18c.; old, 4c.@7c., ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Sales 60 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $25 50@$26, ⅌ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been sparingly sought after, yet it has been stiffly held.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request at uniform rates.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 36½c.@37c.; 20 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, in bond, at 24c.; and by auction, 6 hhds. do. at 18¾c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at old figures. 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 48½c.@49c. ⅌ gallon. Tar and Pitch are dull. 600 bbl. common Resin were purchased at $1 55 ⅌ 310 ℔s.

OIL—All kinds are quiet at previous figures. In New Bedford, during the week ending Dec. 27, sales were made of 6,320 bbls. Crude Sperm, chiefly at from $1 26@1 30; and 425 bbls. Crude Whale at 47c.@56c. ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	bbls. sp.	bbls. wh.	℔s. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 27 1858,	80,160	186,496	1,500,400
Same time last year,	77,368	231,455	2,023,600

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for new Mess; $17 25 for old Mess, and $13 30@$13 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in limited demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c.@8½c., Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues inactive, chiefly at 8½c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is heavy, and drooping; sales 250 tcs. and bbls. at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in slack request, at old rates. Sales, to-day, 250 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ⅌ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling pretty freely, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in demand, at 8¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 80 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Liverpool is in good request,—including Ashton's Fine, at $1 38, and ground at 90c. ⅌ bushel. Other kinds are quiet.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 1,300 bags at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—Clover is selling slowly at 9⅝c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Flax and Timothy are unchanged. Calcutta Linseed is in slack demand at $1 67½@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. In Boston, sales have been made of 1,397 bags and 2,000 pockets Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $1 67½, cash; and 1,000 bags on the spot at $1 70, 60 days.

SPELTER—Is inactive and nominal.

SPICES—Sales here, 50 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 52c.@53c.; and 500 mats Cassia, at 25c. ⅌ ℔. In Boston, 3,500 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs, at 52½c.; and 400 bags Ginger, at [illegible]c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. Sales 400 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6½c.@7½c.; 187 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; and, by auction, 330 hhds. New-Orleans, at $6 25@$7 56 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 ℔s. prime, at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Are quiet, yet steady.

TIN—Is in good demand, and is stiffly held.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 24½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 50 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s.; 50 bbls. Pork, also by steamer, at 3s. 9d.; 100 tons Logwood, 22s. 6d.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 25s., and 60 tons Heavy Goods, at 17s. 6d. For London, 50 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 3d.; 50 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 9d.; 5 tons Seed, at 25s., and 300 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Glasgow, 10 tons Oil, at 35s.

Receipts of Live Stock at All the New-York Markets for the Entire Year 1858.

We present below a full and complete record of the different animals received at the New-York Markets during the present year, including the cattle retailed at Bergen over the river, which properly belong to the City receipts. These figures are compiled from our own notes and reports gathered at each of the yards every week and published in the Times:

1858. Week ending	Total Receipts of Cattle.	Average Price, cts.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
January 6	3796	9	192	310	6625
January 13	3774	8½	217	338	8055
January 20	2940	8¾	208	346	7981
January 27	2739	8½	203	312	6879
February 3	3067	8½	116	382	5694
February 10	2700	9¼	134	370	6860
February 17	3030	9¼	172	411	6602
February 24	2657	9½	114	393	5314
March 3	2582	9½	209	448	7376
March 10	3539	8¾	211	565	5337
March 17	2807	8½	195	640	5022
March 24	3646	8	220	639	2898
March 31	2792	8¾	208	747	3935
April 7	2485	9¾	181	823	2811
April 14	3105	9¾	204	1000	3766
April 21	3189	9	289	1145	3339
April 28	3229	9¼	341	1166	4068
May 5	3413	8¾	248	859	6115
May 12	3589	8	227	907	5845
May 19	3159	8¾	187	942	4557
May 26	2892	9	177	1034	5007
June 2	3574	9	114	707	5480
June 9	2856	9¼	112	946	6638
June 16	3115	10	132	858	7087
June 23	4503	8½	220	960	9003
June 29	3041	8	194	717	10,229
July 7	3374	8¼	188	568	8061
July 14	3958	7¾	211	718	13,622
July 21	3279	8¼	213	584	9612
July 27	4950	7½	200	588	11,207
August 4	3167	8¼	185	606	12,608
August 11	4311	8	182	538	13,860
August 18	3330	8½	185	563	13,724
August 25	4161	8¼	191	448	12,454
September 1	5040	8	207	497	14,082
September 8	5777	7½	270	504	12,852
September 15	4503	7½	191	570	12,512
September 22	5306	7¼	218	567	12,807
September 29	4095	7¾	170	575	12,386
October 6	3785	8¼	206	629	10,862
October 13	4652	8¼	235	658	16,048
October 20	4071	7½	212	680	13,431
October 27	4293	8	212	595	10,729
November 3	5056	7¾	225	796	10,597
November 10	5156	7¼	195	674	10,914
November 17	5119	7½	220	650	11,012
November 24	4298	7	200	603	14,393
December 1	3531	7½	235	545	8374
December 8	2974	8¼	215	434	9116
December 15	3096	9	125	448	6797
December 22	3533	9	157	327	8437
December 29	3237	8½	133	379	7769
Total '58	191,170	—	10,202	32,709	450,787
Av. Week. Rec't.	3676	8½	196	629	8669

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NO. 70 NASSAU-ST. NO. 70 NASSAU-ST.

DRINK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The most delightful beverage that has yet been presented to the public is the Punch Essence of Wine, Arrac and Rum; it is very convenient for families, and none should be without it. For sale at the dépôt of the French Cognac Bitters, No. 70 Nassau-st., corner of John-st.

TO THE PUBLIC.—HAVING SUPPLIED THE City of New-York and vicinity, for over twenty years, with Isabella and Catawba grapes, from my vineyards at Croton Point, it occurred to me some years since, that it would be desirable to make a

PURE WINE

from a portion of the perfectly ripe grapes, in order to supply those who wish to obtain the article free from adulteration and in its purity. With this object in view I have had wine made, for a number of years past, at Croton Point under my own inspection, by persons who have had experience in the business, and which is now offered for sale at the Croton Point Grape Dépôt, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 170 Water-st.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition.

G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY Liquors is at the old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

TAUNTON DAILY GAZETTE,
AND TAUNTON DEMOCRAT.
New Series; Enlarged, 1859.

On and after Jan. 1, 1859, the TAUNTON DAILY GAZETTE will be issued as an Evening Paper, in new type, enlarged by the addition of Eight Columns, and with all other improvements necessary to make it a thorough local, business and miscellaneous newspaper.

The attention of advertisers, business men, and other citizens of New-York, is invited to the GAZETTE under its new arrangement, as the best advertising medium ever offered in this locality, and the public patronage is respectfully invited to sustain it as a local newspaper enterprise.

Terms: *Daily Gazette*, one copy, per annum, payable half-yearly, $4. The *Taunton Democrat*, (weekly,) also enlarged, $2, or $1 75, payable strictly in advance. Address

A. M. IDE, Jr., Editor and Proprietor,
Taunton, Mass.

Advertisements must be accompanied by the cash, unless from parties already on our books, or may be sent through the Advertising Agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT
OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
In aid of the Funds for the German Hospital,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858.

This Concert will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, which has been very kindly tendered by Mr. B. Ullman, free of all charge.

Selections from the compositions of
BEETHOVEN, HAYDN,
MOZART, WAGNER,
ROSSINI, KUCKEN,
and more modern composers, will form a Programme
UNRIVALED IN VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE,
and will be executed by
Mme. CARADORI, Mme. ZIMMERMAN,
Messrs. SCHREIBER and MOLLENHAUER,
THE GERMAN SANGERBUND,
consisting of 300 members;
The ARION and HARMONIA,
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
of eighty artists,
conducted by Messrs.
BERGMANN, KRUGER, SORGE,
who have all kindly volunteered for this occasion.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Sinfonie No. 5, in C minor..........L. V. Beethoven
Allegro con brio.
Andante con moto.
Allegro.
Allegro.
2. Aria from the Creation, "With verdure Clad," Haydn
Mme. CARADORI.
3. Infammatus from "Stabat mater"..........Rossini
Mme. CARADORI and the HARMONY SOCIETY of Hoboken.
4. Adagio and Rondo, for Violin..........E. Mollenhauer
E. MOLLENHAUER.
5. Chorus: O Isis and Osiris, from "The Magic Flute"..........Mozart
SANGERBUND and ARION.

PART II.

6. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
7. Aria from "Fidelio"..........Beethoven
Mme. CARADORI.
8. Chorus with Baritone Solo from the Ope a "Der Schwur"..........Kreutzer
Mr. URCHS and the HARMONIA SOCIETY of Hoboken.
9. Souvenir de Leamington, Fantasia for Cornet à Piston,
L. SCHREIBER.
10. Warrior's Chorus..........Kucken
SANGERBUND and ARION.
11. Grand March from the Opera "Lohengrin," R. Wagner

Price of admission to parquet, boxes and balcony, $2; second tier, $1; ampitheatre, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at the following places:
Messrs. SCARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.
BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 541 Broadway.
WESTERMAN, corner of Duane-st. and Broadway.
L. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st.
EMIL SEITZ, No. 413 Broadway.
KNODLER, (Goupil's,) No. 366 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN, No. 763 Broadway.
PAUL BERNHARD, No. 67 Chatham-st.,
WUTSCHEL'S, No. 3 Irving-place.
AND AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,

SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,

commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including

Signor BRIGNOLI.

The following interesting novelties have been expressly prepared for the occasion:

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—in Italian.

with the new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast comprises:

PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA and COLETTI.
MARTHA—in Italian,

as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises:

Laborde, Berkel, Brignoli and Formes.
DON GIOVANNI,
by Piccolomini, Poinsot, Ghioni, Florenza and Formes.
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
when Poinsot will make her first appearance as Alice.
And THE HUGUENOTS.

The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan 3.

Orders will be received in advance for the six nights, at the Academy, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

Notice.—The company will appear in Philadelphia on or about the 14th of January. From Philadelphia they will depart for New-Orleans return to New-York in the Spring, and open on Easter Monday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
ELEVENTH WEEK
and
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard	Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon	Levick
Lord Dundreary	Sothern	Florence	Miss Laura Keene
Coyle	Burnett	Augusta	Effie Germon
Abel Murcott	Couldock	Georgiana	Mrs. Sothern
Binney	Peters	Mary Meredith	Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells		

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude (her first appearance)..........Miss Laura Honey

With songs, "To-morrow will be Market-Day;" "I Don't Think I'm Ugly;" "I've no Money;" and "Unlucky Maiden," supported by the strength of the Company.

In order to afford ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
The management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful Comedy on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859.

Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the afternoon performance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

Notice.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.

MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Under the management of John Moore and Wayne Olwine.
TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.
KING LEAR.
King Lear..........Mr. Barry Sullivan
TAMING THE SHREW.
Petruchio..........Mr. Barry Sullivan
On NEW-YEAR'S DAY, at 2 o'clock.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 30,
The entertainment will commence with
ALARIC; OR, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
Alaric..........Mr. J. B. Howe | Ianthe..........Mrs. J. J. Prior
To be followed by
JOAN OF ARC.
The whole to conclude with the
MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 30,
To commence with the *Ledger* story drama of
ALARIC; OR, THE TYRANT'S VAULT.
To be succeeded by
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with
PLOUGHMAN TURNED LORD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.
To conclude with
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7¼.
Parquette, 25 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire Company.
With the much admired, new and original combination entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO!!!
PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—CHRISTMAS FROLICS—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 30 and 31. Afternoon at 3; Evening at 7½ o'clock. LA FETE DANSANTE, by the Zavistowski Troupe. The charming piece called THE STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE, by the Wren Juvenile Comedians. After which, first time, of the new comic pantomime, with new scenery, new dresses, new tricks and changes, &c., produced by M. Zavistowski and entitled HARLEQUIN VILLAGERS AND THE MAGIC FOREST, by the entire Zavistowski Troupe and auxiliaries—one of the most beautiful and amusing things ever presented. The Aquaria, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a course of Readings from Shakespeare at Dodworth's Saloon, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL WORK OF ART.—A new and extensive panorama of Travels in the Rocky Mountains, Utah, California, Mexico, and Central America, with the principal route now contemplated for the great Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, will be exhibited for the first time on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, each afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M., and evening at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—THE SABBATH School of Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will give a social entertainment on the opening of the new school-room, THIS EVENING, (Thursday, Dec. 30,) at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. Drs. McCartee and Krebbs, the Rev. F. G. Clark and Robert McCartee, Jr., Esq. Tickets of admission 50 cents, to be had at the door.

MR. J. R. THOMAS CONTINUES TO GIVE lessons in the art of singing. A limited number of evening pupils will be taken. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 127 Amity-st., or to Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

[illegible] WILL [illegible]LY CLOSE MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 3,
[illegible] COMMAND
[illegible] OF HER MAJESTY,
[illegible] EUGENIE,
must be re[illegible] day's steamer to Europe, and [illegible] day Jan. 3, at
GO[illegible]
Open during these [illegible] Admission 25 cents. Size of picture [illegible]

BANVA[illegible]
GREAT MECHANICA[illegible]
THE DESTRUCTION OF JE[illegible]
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, [illegible] st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF [illegible] LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoo[illegible] o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; [illegible] dren 13 cents.

LECTURES.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth lecture in the course will be delivered in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, by Geo. Wm. Curtis. Subject—*Sir Philip Sydney, the Gentleman.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—can be had at the door. The next lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, (formerly Chaplain to the House of Representatives,)—Subject—*Aaron Burr*—on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION.—LECTURES.—Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq., will lecture on *The Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society*, at the Cooper Institute, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

FAIRS.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Methodist Church will hold a Fair at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, for the sale of a variety of useful and fancy articles. Music each evening by Dodworth; also, on Wednesday evening, by an amateur Glee Club. Lecture on Thursday evening by Dr. C. A. Marion, on *Fair, Fairs and the Fair.* Tickets 15 cents, to be had at the door.

INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance. $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4@$10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

Nazareth Hall, Dec. 1, 1858.

HEALTH ACQUIRED BY CALISTHENICS AND ELOCUTION.—A French lady wishes to engage part or the whole of her time, as a daily or resident teacher in schools or families requiring thorough instruction in French, German, Italian, English, Spanish, Composition, Calisthenics, Elocution, and the branches of a liberal education. References to finish pupils. Lessons at her residence 50 cents an hour. Miss W. W., care of Mr. LEROY, French Chemist, 809 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 599 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. Vacant desks may be secured before Jan. 1 at reduced terms. Book-keeping only $10. N. B.—Mr. D. engages to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—TWO YOUTHS, of either sex, can obtain board, tuition, rooms, &c., in a private family, at No. 84 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, where they will receive the personal supervision and kind care of an experienced instructor and instructress. For terms, references, and further particulars, apply as above.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene County, N. Y.—Male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call at 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—DAY AND evening classes for beginners, and conversation; admission to both, $3 a month; at No. 82 4th-av. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French questions addressed to them.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELLENT boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher of the higher English classes, Book-keeping, Elocution, Mathematics, &c., as well as of the Latin, Greek, French, and Spanish languages, would offer his services to principals of educational institutions, parents or others desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of any of the foregoing branches. Address S. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess, to give instruction in the English branches and the rudiments of French. Would prefer to go South. Address ELIZABETH H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, AN ENGLISH professor, accustomed to the teaching of his language, in compensation for whose services will be given apartments, with gas and fire. Address P. X. Y., Broadway Post-Office.

A STUDENT IN THE GEN. THEOLOGICAL Seminary, a graduate of an Eastern College, wishes to spend an hour or two a day in teaching in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER WANTS A SITUATION IN the City or country; references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 144 New-York *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST AND CHEAPEST
ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR,
COCOINE.
PREPARED FROM HIGHLY PURIFIED
COCOA-NUT OIL.

This preparation possesses extraordinary properties for preserving and beautifying the hair, and also restoring its natural, luxuriant and glossy appearance.

One application, however harsh the hair may be, renders it soft and glossy.

It is admitted to be the best and cheapest Hairdressing in the world.

PHALON & SON,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway,
New-York.

Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 30 cents.
For sale by all Druggists.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—MAYOR TIEMANN will be happy to see his fellow-citizens on New-Year's Day, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

W. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

BIDWELL'S HONEY SYRUP.—GROCERS, hotels and families supplied, in quantities to suit, at No. 260 Washington-st. One trial on buckwheat cakes, &c., will satisfy that it is the purest and cheapest syrup for family use.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1842. Orders by mail solicited.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

WANTED—TO HIRE A PEW OR PART OF ONE, in Calvary Church, (Dr. Hawk's.) Any one desiring to let, will address S. B. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert of the German Society.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Loan of a Lover.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—King Lear—Taming the Shrew.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Alaric—Joan of Arc—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Alaric—Love in Livery—Po-ca-hon-tas.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday, Jan. 1, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Illinois* arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, bringing dates from California to Dec. 6, and $1,494,000 in treasure. The dates from California have been anticipated by the Tehuantepec arrival at New-Orleans. The *Hermann* arrived at San Francisco Nov. 27, with 600 passengers from New-York, *via* the Straits of Magellan, having made the trip in ninety-five days. The construction of the new Government steamer at San Francisco had been commenced; the material to be used is laurel. Several murders are recorded; one of the victims being Benj. F. Moulton, a well-known expressman. The Chinese miners had been warned away from Mariposa, under pains and penalties. The introduction of water into the Tuolumne River from the north fork of the Stanislaus had occasioned a grand celebration at Columbia. California has been placed in telegraphic communication with Utah, by the completion of the line to Genoa in Carson Valley.

We have important news from Fraser's River. Governor Douglass had issued proclamations, declaring the organization of the new Government of British Columbia, and the regulation of the Territory by English law; publishing the revocation of the act of 1838, granting the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians to the Hudson's Bay Company; and announcing the royal mandate of indemnification to the Governor and all other officials for acts done before the establishment of legitimate authority in British Columbia,—a measure of protection against future legal proceedings. Mr. John Nugent, Special Agent of the United States, had published an address to all Americans in the Colony, in which he censures the British officials for their unlicensed rudeness, and the Courts for ignorance. The publication of this document had produced a remarkable effect, the British residents regarding it as an insult to them.

Our dates from Oregon are to Nov. 24. The census of the Territory, just completed, show a population of 42,862. The Territorial Legislature was to assemble Dec. 6. The order forbidding settlers locating in the Walla-Walla country was being enforced, and the settlers were fast leaving. General Harney had revoked the order forbidding settlements in the vicinity of the military posts in Oregon and Washington. This opens the country to settlement. No Winter campaign is to be prosecuted against the Indians at the North. The turbulent Indian Chief Epler had been captured, and was imprisoned in the guard-house at Fort Vancouver.

From Nicaragua we learn that President Martinez is firm in his resolution not to acknowledge the White Transit Grant as still existing. General Lamar had returned from Costa Rica, resuming his residence at Leon. Yrissari, it is said, receives his recall by the *Illinois*. The Ouseley Treaty, as published in this paper, will be submitted, along with the Beliy grant, to the National Legislature, on Jan. 1. The Government says it has positive information that the *Hermann* is to return from California with 500 fillibusters, and that Walker and his men will join her at Panama, and then invade the country from the Pacific side. The Government of New-Grenada has been applied to to stop the transit of the fillibusters across the Isthmus.

The look out for Walker is sedulously maintained on the coast of Nicaragua. Further correspondence has taken place between Capt. McIntosh, the American Flag-officer, and Capt. Aldham, the British commander, in regard to the visitation of the *Washington*. The latter has intensified his previous amende, by still other explanations. It is supposed his introductory letter, in which he referred to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was dictated by Sir William Gore Ouseley. The American ship *Fortitude* had been wrecked on Cape Gracios à Dios, and the British frigate *Cæsar* had gone thither from San Juan to render assistance to her Captain and crew, as well as to relieve a British merchantman reported to have gone ashore at the same place.

The Congress of Costa Rica had met in extra session, with a view, it is reported, to devising means for repelling the anticipated invasion of Walker. General Lamar, before his departure, had been complimented by President Mora with a grand dinner, at which all the Government officials assisted. The coffee crop of the present year is said to largely exceed that of 1857.

Our correspondent at Panama informs us of serious difficulties having occurred in the New-Granadian State of Bolivar, owing to an attempt of the clergy to regain some of its former privileges. It was feared a general movement to the same effect would be instituted throughout the Republic. Sir William Gore Ouseley, with his suite, had left Panama for Realejo in H. B. M. ship *Vixen*. A handsome residence has been fitted up for him in the city of Leon. No mail from Bogota had reached Panama.

At the City of Guatemala great preparations are making for the Congress of Central American Presidents, which is to meet there in January. It is said to be the design of the Guatemalan Government to reduce the duties on imports for the ensuing year, twenty per cent. The Congress of that State met at the capital on Nov. 25.

The population of Salvador has been engaged in gathering the sugar crop. The fair of San Miguel was held in the third week of November. The value of the foreign goods exhibited is reported as reaching a million of dollars. Don Cayetano Bosque, the Minister of Finance and War, died very suddenly on Nov. 16. The cholera had reappeared at Sonsonate.

The information we receive from Ecuador indicates that the impending war with Peru has nearly caused the subversion of the Ecuadorian Government. Ex-President Urbena, who holds the several portfolios under the actual President Robles, is busily intriguing to unseat the latter, and erect a dictatorship in his own person. The blockade of Guayaquil, by the Peruvian squadron, is still maintained. Much distress is suffered by the Ecuadorian population in consequence of the resulting suspension of business. The mediation of Chili had been rejected.

The President of Peru has ordered the enrolment of 11,000 men as a contingent to act against Ecuador. The war is not approved of in Peru. The two American vessels, *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*—the seizure of which is the subject of reclamations on the part of this Government—have been converted into men-of-war. Congress has under consideration a bill authorizing guano to be delivered on board foreign vessels at the Chincha Islands, at $30 a ton. An act of amnesty, that, but for a few exceptions, would be general has passed.

Some excitement has been caused in Bolivia by the attempt of the Government to arrest the Bishop of La Paz, for denouncing the execution of the Friar [illegible], who was engaged in the recent attempt to assassinate the President. The bishop had fled to Tacna, where, it was supposed, the great body of the Bolivia clergy would presently join him. General Echenique has just issued a manifesto to his friends in Peru, announcing that President Linares is pledged to assist his projected expedition.

Chili is in a state of extreme disquietude owing to the arbitrary action of Government. Congress met on the 7th November, but accomplished nothing, owing to the obstinacy of the executive, and the turbulence of the sessions. Arrests for sedition had been made in several quarters. A serious fire broke out at Valparaiso on the 13th ult., which was only arrested at the end of twenty-four hours, after three streets and a square of the finest buildings in the city had been destroyed. The loss of property by the fire is estimated at $3,000,000.

From the Argentine province of San Juan we learn that in an attempt of some of the friends of Gen. Benavides to force the barracks in which he was confined, and set him at liberty, the General was killed.

Further particulars of the horrible instance of Cannibalism in the Fejee Islands and the punishment therefor, inflicted by the United States ship *Vandalia*, reach us from California. The *Vandalia* had arrived at San Francisco, from a cruise, and reported that the Islanders were summarily chastised by a force from that vessel, which attacked them in the mountains near Ovelan, after a hard fight, in which fifty savages were killed. It appears that two Americans were among the persons killed and eaten by the Cannibals. Their names were Louis Brower, a naturalized Prussian, and Henry Homer, of New-York.

The truth of the rumor to the effect that the Administration had received news of the arrival of the fillibuster schooner *Susan* at Pensacola, after successfully landing her passengers in Nicaragua, is now positively denied. The Government is stated to be in daily telegraphic communication with the Federal officers at the various Southern ports, and is kept constantly advised of all fillibuster movements, "so far as they can be ascertained."

The Administration has been informed, through General Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, that both his Government and that of Costa Rica have concluded to withdraw their objections to that clause of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, which provides that the United States may land troops for the protection of the Transit route. As the same privilege must also be granted to England and France, the several powers will balance each other, and neither will be allowed to abuse the rights thus conferred.

The State Canal Convention, which has been in session at Syracuse during two days past, adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of a State Committee. A series of resolutions, looking to the better management and increased revenue of the Canals, was adopted, and a Committee was appointed to prepare an Address and Memorial to the Legislature.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the ordinance regulating the City Inspection Department and reorganizing the Street Department came up for consideration. The former was concurred in, after a few unimportant amendments had been made, and the latter was passed, by a vote of 12 to 2. Resolutions directing the publication of the proceedings of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and appropriating $250 each to sundry City officials for carriage hire during the coming year, were lost for want of a constitutional vote.

At the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the Finance Committee reported and made some alterations and increases in the Comptroller's estimate of the tax levy for 1859. We give the figures in another part of this morning's paper.

The resolutions adopted by the Common Council, in favor of tendering a public welcome and the City's hospitalities to Senator Douglas, were yesterday presented to him at the Everett House by the appropriate Committee, and suitably acknowledged by him.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, appropriations varying in amount were made for the erection and repair of school buildings in the different Wards. The Finance Committee presented their annual report. An interesting report from the Committee on Public Schools was also presented.

Letters from parties in Liverpool who had fraudulently issued inland tickets to emigrants leaving for this country, were read at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. The parties acknowledge the sale of the tickets and refuse to make them good. The matter was referred to the British consul. 191 emigrants arrived during the week preceding the 29th inst., making a total thus far for the year of 77,460 against 183.228 to the same date last year.

A very shocking affair occured in the City Prison on Tuesday night. An Italian named Bosquet, who had been put in the same cell with a Frenchman named Lefort, made an attack on his fellow-prisoner with a jack-knife, and wounded him so badly that he will not probably recover. Lefort had been confined for committing an assault at sea, and Bosquet was confined for committing an assault on a negro boy.

A considerable fall of snow set in last night about 8 o'clock, and continued up to midnight, with a fair promise of a regular, old-fashioned snow-storm.

A meeting was held at Manhattan Hall, Broadway, corner of Thirty-second-street, last evening, at which Mr. McAdam, the candidate for Councilman from the Fourth District at the late election, submitted a statement intended to show that he was elected by rights, and censuring the action of the City Canvassers in declaring Alexander Freer the successful candidate. Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee was appointed to take what further action should be deemed necessary.

There was a collision on the North River yesterday afternoon between two boats on the Hoboken Ferry. Considerable damage was done to the boats, and some of the passengers injured, but none fatally.

Joe Coburn, the pugilist, upon learning that Officer Davis, whom he recently stabbed, would probably recover, has surrendered himself to the Police. He was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 3,000 bales at steady rates. Flour was in better request. Grain was less active. Provisions were heavy and languid. Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides and Tobacco attracted less attention. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 605 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were decidedly dull yesterday, the demand for live bullocks being very limited, while the supply for the week has been comparatively large. The receipts at all the City markets number 3,237, against 1,672 for the corresponding week last year. The large supply of dressed meats now arriving, together with an abundance of poultry, materially lessens the requirements of the butchers for bullocks. The average decline yesterday as compared with the previous week was ½c.@¾c. per pound on the estimated dressed weight, and even at these rates there were some 400 cattle still unsold last evening. Notwithstanding the financial troubles last year, beef sold yesterday some 15 per cent. lower than at the close of 1857.

The Landing of Fillibusters.—It is not easy to discover any reliable source for the apparently premature report that the *Susan* has succeeded in landing her "cargo of fillibusters" in Nicaragua. The rumor is given without any statement of the route by which it can have come, and there is therefore little room to believe it correct. It appears that two more British vessels of war have arrived at San Juan; so that with the English ships already there and our own vessels also on the station, the chances are rather that the *Susan* will be stopped off the coast and detained or sent back again.

If, however, she has on the contrary been able to land her one hundred and eighty emigrants on the soil of Nicaragua, it is fearful to consider what their fate is likely to be. The universal sentiment of the people is in the highest degree unfavorable to them and their enterprise; they could never undertake to meet the odds that could, and no doubt would, be brought against them wherever they might appear; and they have no reserve whatever to fall back upon. It will not be a question of taking Nicaragua, but of being able to procure sufficient food to keep body and soul together. Let them march one mile into the interior, and the whole country,—its inhabitants and its climate,—will be as one enemy against them. Their only hope of safety is the sea; their only friends the ships, one of whose objects it is to save them from ruin by preventing them from rushing on the inevitable fate which these miserable dupes of Walker are so resolutely pursuing.

And it is here that the evil results of Administrative incapacity are most painfully seen. In order to please a miserable minority of Southern men—whose only influence with the President is due to the facts that they are violent in their manner, and that he is therefore afraid of them—he virtually permits, by not effectually preventing, such expeditions to leave the country. Such of our countrymen as are fools enough to become dupes of Walker, accordingly find the door open for them by which they may enter into their folly, and take the consequences. The obligations of the United States towards Nicaragua are disregarded—the horrors of war are forced upon a peaceful neighbor—imminent risk of quarrel with European Powers is unnecessarily incurred, and two or three hundred Americans are suffered to die the most miserable of deaths in a foreign land, to the disgrace of their own country, and all because we have an incapable person at the head of our Government.

The Last Cuban Canard.

What manner of man General U. S. Releau may be, or whence he comes, we do not pretend to know. He may possibly be a Presidential candidate from the *Herald* office, where a large staff of minor generals seem to be kept constantly on hand; or he may be a liberator of Mexico, on his way to Sonora. But wheresoever and whatsoever he may be, he has made himself responsible for a ridiculous rumor of intended insurrection in Cuba, with an accompaniment of French fleets, tricolors and Zouaves.

The General's story comes to us from New-Orleans, where it is devoutly believed,—the good people of that city of amalgamations having inherited from their Gallic progenitors an almost Parisian appetite for newspaper *canards*, of which their imagination is quite as prolific as is Chesapeake Bay of canvas-backs. Circumstantial the narrative can hardly be pronounced to be. It lacks the particularity of *Robinson Crusoe*; nor is the deficiency redeemed by any brilliant touches of the kind which must immortalize the *History of Baron Munchausen*. A more flat, foolish and imbecile rumor never echoed from the hundred lips of common fame.

"General Releau" avers that the Cubans are organizing an outbreak against the Spanish authority; that "some hundreds" of Americans are on the island aiding and abetting in this organization, and nothing but the imminent peril of a French intervention can arrest the development of the new Republic of the Antilles. If General Releau were General Lopez *redivivus*, and rapping out his revelations through some ringleted daughter of New-England, he could not utter nonsense more absolute and deplorable.

It is possible, certainly, that the language used by Mr. Buchanan in his recent message on the subject of our relations with Spain may have given fresh uneasiness to the Spanish officials in the "ever-faithful Island." If a stout, well-armed man, of saturnine aspect, should walk into Tiffany's shop on Broadway, and gravely inform the proprietor that he and a few of his friends had made up their minds that all the silver-plate department of that establishment was essential to the perfection of their domestic arrangements, the proprietors would, no doubt, exhibit an unusual interest in the Metropolitan Police, and redouble their nightly guards. And it would be rating the common sense of General Concha and his subordinates lower than we have any pretence for doing, to imagine that they have seen without concern the open proclamation by an American President of an intention to appropriate the Island of Cuba, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

But there is no earthly reason for supposing that anything like a deliberate scheme for achieving the independence of Cuba is now or has ever been set on foot by any considerable number of Cubans. Revolutions, in an island like Cuba, are not to be made by the masses of the people. The masses of the people are not merely careless of any political rights beyond those which they at present enjoy, but quite incompetent, by their want of education, to the combination, and, by their want of means, to the successful execution of any orderly plan of revolt. Give the *guajiro* of Cuba his cigar, his *aguadiente*, his gossip with his neighbors under the broad roof of the *tienda*, his pacing-horse, his silver buttons and his *machete*, and he would stare at the offer of a ballot-box as blankly as a Turkish Pacha at an invitation to breakfast on sausages and buckwheat cakes. The separation of Cuba from Spain could only be effected, as it is, in fact, only desired, by the great proprietors, upon whom the burden of metropolitan taxation especially weighs, and who alone possess the intelligence and the wealth essential to maintain a systematic struggle. And upon these men Spain holds a terrible mortgage in the institution of Slavery. They will never willingly risk a great convulsion of the body politic, such as tore away the American Continent from the crowns of England and Castile. Could they find themselves and their property transferred, without a struggle, from the exhausting sway of the Spanish *camarilla* to the self-government which belongs to an American State, they would no doubt rejoice in the change. But it must be effected tranquilly, if it is to be effected profitably.

These truths are so obvious to every one at all familiar with the condition of Cuba, or with the laws which govern the action of great bodies of men, that one is almost ashamed to recur to them. But the perpetual revival by the Press of different sections of this country of just such preposterous stories as this of the mysterious General Releau, makes it necessary that the elementary facts of the Cuban question should be constantly kept before the people. And this the more urgently that we can hardly acquit the President of all complicity in these mischievous delusions of the public mind. Nothing, perhaps, not even its vacillations in all matters of fixed principle, more surely marks a second-rate character than the tenacity with which it clings to impracticable schemes. To cleave to an object apparently impossible, and with devices ever varying as the circumstances vary of the indomitable pursuit, to follow and to compass it belongs to the truly great. To hammer away in the face of all changes and of all warnings upon one particular way of doing a particular thing, is the peculiar passion of small minds. And never was this passion more dismally conspicuous in the career of any American statesman than in the Cuban policy of Mr. Buchanan. He has set his heart upon winning Cuba by a *coup de main*. That Cuba cannot be won by a *coup de main*—and that it would be of no conceivable value to us if it were so won, are facts long ago demonstrated. But demonstration is thrown away upon the President. He is as impassible in the presence of common sense as he is pliable in the soft hands of his lady friends. He can sacrifice his Central-American policy, on the very eve of success, to Lady Ouseley; but he cannot sacrifice his Cuban policy, when proved absurd, to the exigences of statesmanship.

It was made quite clear six months ago that the United States, by acting in concert with England in relation to the Spanish toleration of the Slave-trade, might either force Spain into an arrangement for surrendering Cuba formally to the Union, or compel her into such modifications of her commercial system as would have secured to us most of the substantial benefits to be expected from annexation. We have the best reason to believe that such was at that time the conviction of the English Government; that England was prepared to take measures in common with us for bringing about one or the other of these results; and that Mr. Buchanan was made fully aware of his opportunity. But the President was as busy then as Baal when his prophets cried aloud to him. He was with his friends from Tammany or with his foes from up the river; he was settling grave questions of Collectorships and party fidelity, and had no leisure for mere statesmanship. Moreover, he cherished his previous purpose of a *coup de main*.

That purpose still haunts him. Having sacrificed one after another two-thirds of the great objects he professed to have in view when he entered the White House, he will sacrifice Cuba also to this unconquerable crotchet. He will foster, in a sly, intangible way, all sorts of vexatious and exciting reports of intended Cuban plots and projected descents upon the Island. He will please the public mind, from time to time, with such imbecile ebullitions of pettifogging fillibusterism as his recent manifesto in the *Union* pronouncing "Spain an Insolvent Debtor," and proposing to proceed against her with our "naval constables." And of all this he will reap simply one kind of fruit at home—a gradual disgust of the public mind with the whole subject of Cuba; and one abroad—a gradual exasperation of Spain and Europe with a Government which can neither command its citizens nor its temper, and which wants the poor courage of conquest as utterly as the high courage of honesty.

The India Proclamation.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," says the bard, and of all the examples which history furnishes of the truth of this axiom, none is more striking than the recent proclamation of the Queen of England to the people of India. The course of Great Britain towards the inhabitants of her dependencies has uniformly been arrogant and harsh, until some especial opposition from themselves, or some striking examples of opposition elsewhere, have shown at once the folly and the danger of adherence to a policy which exhibited rather the power than the affection of the mother country. When her North American Colonies rebelled against the attempted tyranny of England, and manifested their determination to resist it to the end, the King and his Government were disposed to go to greater lengths for conciliation than they had ever dreamed of resorting to for oppression. But they had persevered too long in their determination to assert the supremacy of imperial rule, and were too late in applying the remedy, which was suggested more by their fears than by a timely sense of justice. The result taught England a lesson which she has remembered, and its results are seen in the readiness with which popular demands have been met in the Canadas and in Australia; in the concessions which have been made to even the wildest and most absurd schemes of government demanded by the people of Jamaica; in the extensive means adopted to supply the clamors of Demerara and Berbice for immigration; and in the highly liberal policy which has marked the administration of imperial rule in the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope.

If the lesson so learned and so generally applied by England were not early enough extended to India, some, and indeed a very great portion of that error, is easily traceable to the unwieldy double machinery of Government by which the affairs of that vast dependency were managed. The East India Company had its prerogative and its rights, which were, under the charter from the Government, independent of the privileges of the Crown; and if this *imperium in imperio* contrived to exercise its functions without clashing with those of the Throne, there can be little doubt that the harmonious working of so complicated a system was obtained at the cost of the rights of the people governed. The theory of the Government of India always had for its basis the assumption that the natives were unfit for equality with the dominant race, either socially or politically. In England, India was regarded chiefly as an outlet for patronage, and as a field for the acquirement of wealth, involving certainly a temporary alleviation from the pleasures and refinements of home, but affording opportunities for a *laisser aller* description of life replete with animal enjoyment. The wants, the feelings, and the prejudices of the natives were little, if at all, considered. It is true that the conquerors of India had taken with them the love of fairness before the law which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon; but the social arrogance which equally distinguishes the Englishman in authority was manifest in every relation of the owners towards the natives of the soil of India. Pretexts of the most flimsy character were employed as grounds for the seizure of important Principalities, or for the exaction of tribute from States which speedily fell from the position of tributaries to that of subjects; and every fresh acquisition of territory rendered further seizures not only inevitable in the order of things, but absolutely necessary to the preservation of the possessions already annexed.

It may be, then, that India would have been more liberally governed in a political point of view, though it is too much to expect that the people would have been more generously treated, socially, if the charter of the East India Company had never been renewed or had been earlier abolished. The lesson which England had already learned in this quarter of the world would, doubtless, have borne fruit at the Antipodes. But the masters of India were destined to receive a further lesson in the school of adversity, whose uses are so salutary and beneficial. The Sepoy mutiny soon merged into the Indian rebellion, and England very nearly lost her Empire in Asia before she began to understand how she ought to govern it.

How distasteful soever the word "Tory," which describes the supposed proclivities of the present Government of England, may be there and in this country, it cannot be denied that since Lord Derby's reaccession to office, his Cabinet has conducted the affairs of the kingdom with consummate skill and tact, and with a more ready and becoming regard to the wants and the spirit of the age than were visible in the [illegible] of previous Administrations with more popular designations. Nor is the recent "Proclamation of the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs and People of India," the least commendable of the public acts of Lord Derby's Government. In this document the Tory disapproval of the unquestionably unjust annexation of Oude, finds expression in the solemn declaration that England desires no extension of her present territorial possessions, while the new policy of the mother country towards India sets forth that she will respect the rights, dignity and honor of the native Princes, and will sanction no encroachment on their dominions; that she holds herself bound to the natives of her Indian possessions by the same obligations which bind her to the other subjects of the realm; that the ancient rights of the people to the land shall be faithfully observed; that the most perfect and complete religious liberty shall be enjoyed in India; and that natives, "*of whatever race or creed, shall be freely and impartially admitted to such offices as they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge.*"

A more liberal programme of Government it is impossible to imagine, and there is in the antecedents of England—the pledges of whose Government have this advantage over those of our Cabinets, that they mean what they say—every reason to believe that the engagements so made will be loyally adhered to. The result must be beneficial in the highest degree to India, and therefore cannot fail to be advantageous to Great Britain. It must consolidate her power in the East, and make the British Empire in India more than a mere tradition of Clive, or a confused dream after a Leadenhall-street dinner. The blood spilt and the treasure expended in suppressing the Indian Rebellion would have been merely a precious waste had they failed to convey to the people of England this great lesson of adversity. They will, on the contrary, have been gloriously expended if they result in accomplishing the civil and religious freedom of so many millions of men.

Canals and Railroads.

We published, yesterday, a series of resolutions adopted by the Canal Convention at Syracuse,—a body composed of some 400 persons, connected, more or less directly, with Canal navigation. They urge the completion of the enlargement by a direct tax; but the main object of the meeting seems to have been to urge measures against the railroads. Indeed, if the meeting had been styled an Anti-Railroad Convention, its purposes would have been more accurately stated than in its actual title. They recommend the imposition of tolls on railroad freight,—and the enactment of a law requiring railroads to publish their rates of freight at stated periods,—to charge equal rates on way and through freight, and to carry freight in Winter at rates not exceeding by more than twenty per cent. the lowest Summer charges.

We think the Convention committed a grave error in declaring that the restoration of railroad tolls is "the true remedy" for the ills to which the treasury and the canals are subject. The admission that canals cannot maintain their position as a thoroughfare of freight against railroad competition, would, if true, be manifestly fatal. Fortunately it is not true. The worst which can result from railroad rivalry is some delay in completing the enlargement. When that great work shall be accomplished, the canal can defy competition.

The event, so long desired, is now too near to be rendered doubtful. Nothing, certainly, is to be gained by concessions on the part of canal men that railroads can offer superior inducements as carriers of freight. The public will use that mode of conveyance which is best and cheapest whether by land or water, and will not readily submit to any legislative protection of canals. Besides, it must be apparent to gentlemen so well informed as those assembled at Syracuse, that, even if desirable, the restoration of railroad tolls as they existed prior to 1851, is wholly impracticable. The railroad interest is far too strong to be so easily strangled. The public, too, have an interest in cheap transportation by rail, at least as great as that of the companies themselves. Indeed it may well be doubted whether the profits of the railways of this State would not be enhanced by a total abstinence from freight transportation, as it is asserted by the best authorities that the expenses incurred in the freight department of their business equal, if they do not exceed, the receipts.

The true position to be taken by the friends of the canals, as a matter of fact and of policy, is that with the enlarged channel, and consequent steam navigation, the canal will offer a medium of transportation which can neither be surpassed nor equaled. It is the duty and the interest of the State to hasten this consummation, which, when secured, will at once accommodate the people and furnish an enduring source of revenue.

Nor can anything be gained by meddling by law with the business management of the railroads. There are very good reasons for charging more per mile for carrying freight short distances than long ones,—for the expense of handling is greater,—and any such law as the one proposed might very well lead the companies to refuse way-freight altogether. It is utter folly for the friends of canals, or anybody else, to attempt to coerce business out of its natural channels by legislation. The friends of the old Pennsylvania wagons might as well have solicited laws against the canals, as for the friends of the latter to seek their maintenance by laws hostile to railroads. The public interest lies on the side of the best service,—and whether it be by canal or railway, it will inevitably take that channel.

More Falsehoods.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* copies from a New-York "commercial paper," which it receives in exchange, a statement that the gentleman who was Bank Superintendent when the Bank advertisements were ordered to be published in the New-York Times, was a "*large stockholder*" in that paper. The *Atlas and Argus* will be good enough to note that the assertion is utterly untrue. The then Superintendent had no more pecuniary interest in the Times than he had in the moon. Perhaps General Webb will be good enough to invent some new falsehood concerning the proprietorship of the Times. These old ones are a little stale.

> Mr. Whitney, of New-York, applied to a physician of that City for treatment of a bronchial affection. The Doctor undertook the application of nitrate of silver by the use of an instrument invented by himself, and, during the operation, he punctured the windpipe, causing the death of the patient in one week.—*Boston Post.*

We beg to inform the *Post* that the above statement is utterly and totally false,—a deliberate fabrication, without the slightest warrant or foundation in fact.

Fine Art.—A fine portrait of Ralph Waldo Emerson has just been published in Boston by Mr. Charles H. Brainard, whose "Gallery of Eminent Americans" now numbers some fifty or sixty subjects, executed in the best style of lithography, and remarkable for the fidelity of the likenesses.

FROM ARIZONA.

The Mexican Troubles in Sinaloa—The Recent Battle—Indian Depredations—What is Wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tubac, A. T., Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

Your readers will have learned of the battle fought in Sinaloa between Pesquera's troops, under Jesus Garcia Morales, and some four hundred of Gandara's troops, under Gen. Borunda.

It is impossible for us here to get at the truth of the result, as Pesquera does not permit letters to be sent by any without an examination of them, destroying such as do not contain intelligence favoring his side.

The first report we got was that Gandara's party were completely routed, Gen. Berunda with twelve officers and sixty men being killed, and that Pesquera (the so-called Liberal Party) lost only seven officers and some twenty men, Gen. Morales being severely wounded. Since then it has been ascertained that Gen. Morales, who is Pesquera's favorite General, died of his wounds soon after the engagement; and there are rumors that Gandara's (the Government) Party were not so badly beaten.

The fact that these troops go under the name of Government troops, and Liberal troops, has little to do with the truth—it is two men striving for power. While Pesquera assumes to be of the Liberal Party, he is far from it, he being the greatest despot in the State of Sonora. Gandara has always been a Liberalist. Neither of them paying allegiance to the Central power.

This fight was really brought about by Pesquera's ascertaining that four hundred troops were organized in the State of Sinaloa, (once a part of Sonora;) and, knowing if such an organization once got into Sonora they would be joined by a very large proportion of the inhabitants, and at once overthrow his Government, as a ruse he sent a body of troops, of about the same number, to aid the Liberal Party in Sinaloa, but really to destroy this Gandara organization. I have no doubt he was in a measure successful, yet, with nine-tenths of the people against him, he cannot long hold power.

We are anxiously looking to see what course Congress will take in relation to the organization for the Territory of Arizona. We are satisfied of one thing, that our delegate (Lieutenant Mowry) will use every exertion to accomplish it. We also look with great interest as to what will be done towards the purchase of Sonora, which is of more importance to us than anything else, as it gives us an outlet on the Gulf, only 175 miles from the centre of the Territory.

At present we have no new Indian depredations. Captain Ewell, of the Dragoons, returned from a short campaign a few days since. He visited the camp of one section of the Apache tribe. He made them agree to return all animals stolen, and *to steal no more.* They insist upon it that they do not want to kill Americans (which they have not done) or to steal their animals. It is the Mexicans that they are after. They do not understand why the Americans care about the Sonorians. You can't induce them to believe we have treaty stipulations (unwise ones) to be complied with. "Let us go into Sonora and take animals through here (Arizona) on our return, and we will not molest you," is their reply to propositions for a treaty.

An expedition like that fitted out against the Camanches, under a judicious officer acquainted with the country, is what is wanted, and the only thing that will break them up and scatter them. Major Van Dorn was perfectly successful and has destroyed the power of the once powerful Camanche. He lost quite a number of men, it is true, as compared with the expeditions in Oregon, but is entitled to much credit for his success, as the Oregon campaign is the most remarkable one on record. No officer will advise a less number than 300 to 400 *well-drilled* troops, and an indefinite time; that number is not in the whole Territory, including Fort Yurna, which may be considered on the edge of it.

Much is said about these depredations in Eastern papers; it is greatly exaggerated. They steal some stock; but *not one American* has been killed by them for the past year. Yet, the fact of their propensity to "run off animals" makes it unsafe to trust them running at large. In this they have no regard for Americans; although, if they are caught at it, they say they would not have done so if they had known it belonged to Americans.

Reception of Senator Douglas.

Mr. Douglas was engaged, almost without intermission, yesterday, in receiving his personal and political friends, in the parlors of the Everett House. Among his visitors were Hon. James L. Orr, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. John B. Haskin, and Mr. George N. Saunders. In the course of the afternoon he was waited on by Mr. John Clancy, President of the Board of Aldermen; and Messrs. Bradley and McSpedon, members of the Committee of the Common Council which had been appointed for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions extending to the honorable Senator the hospitalities of the City.

When the preliminary introductions were over, and mutual compliments exchanged, Mr. Bradley, as Chairman of the Committee, presented the resolutions in question, observing, at the same time, that not only did they constitute him the guest of the Municipal authorities, but tendered to him the freedom of the City, and expressed entire approval of his political course.

Mr. Douglas replied as follows:

The honor, gentlemen, which you have just tendered me, accompanied as it has been by the flattering intimation of your approval of my public course, has completely surprised me, for, until I had the pleasure of meeting you last night, I was not aware that this hospitable reception was intended. Indeed, I was not vain enough to imagine that my career had attracted the attention of the authorities of this great City, or that they had been so much impressed in my favor as to deem it appropriate to exhibit towards me these marks of their approval. Such a compliment from any body of my fellow-citizens is not lightly to be regarded, but when it comes from the City of New-York, the great Metropolis of this American continent, the great commercial, social, and intellectual heart of this nation—a City which, under the auspices of the Constitution of the United States, is destined to take the position, before long, of the first city in either hemisphere—then, indeed, gentlemen, the honor far surpasses my poor powers of acknowledgment.

My feelings of gratitude at this memorial of your esteem are heightened when I reflect that this City represents the interests of all the States and of all the Territories of this Union. Sectional controversies may disturb other portions of the country, but New-York, I am proud to say, has never listened, and will never listen, to appeals which have for their aim to array the North against the South, to array the South against the North, or to incite any one section of our country against any other. The pulsations of the heart of New-York are felt throughout the Union, and that heart pulsates alone for the Union. New-York exerts no influence that is not conservative and patriotic. New-York entertains no policy adverse to the general good, and favors none that is not calculated to promote peace, fraternity and good feeling among all the States and advance the good of all the people of this country.

To receive, then, so high a compliment, and under circumstances so flattering, is, let me repeat, one of the proudest events of my life. I gratefully accept it, and in receiving this document from you, I hope to transmit it to my children as a memorial of your appreciation of my public services, which, however humble, will not, I hope, prove entirely fruitless in advancing the best interests of our common country.

When these formalities had terminated, the question as to whether Mr. Douglas would not name a day on which to receive his friends at the City Hall, was made the topic of a brief conversation. It was eventually arranged that Mr. Douglas should see his friends at the Governor's Rooms between one and two o'clock on Friday (to-morrow.)

We are further informed that the Hon. Senator will be serenaded at the Everett House on Friday evening at 9 o'clock. Dodsworth's full band has been engaged, and it is confidently predicted that the bone and sinew of the City will be on hand, in the expectation that the "Little Giant" will make himself heard.

A New Editor.—Jesse Clemens, formerly United States Senator from Alabama, has assumed the editorship of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Eagle and Enquirer*. In his introductory he announces that it will be a party paper; that it will wage war upon the miscalled Democracy of the day,—opposing all its factions as alike corrupt and dishonest, and holding the whole party responsible for the evils that have grown out of the Cincinnati Platform. He opposes the State Rights Party of the South, because he thinks them fanatical, and that no one section can deliberately intend the oppression of any other. As for the disunionists *per se*, who look to civil discord as a blessing, and to paternal strife as a cause of rejoicing, he has no words to waste upon them. What party he will support, Mr. Clemens does not say—but he leaves no doubt as to those which he intends to oppose.

PERSONAL.

Signorina Felicite Vestvali, now in Europe, will remain to fulfill two engagements—one in Milan, at the La Scala, for the Carnival, and one in London, with Badiali, for the ensuing season.

The Hon. B. F. Butler left legacies to several benevolent institutions, and among them one to the new Inebriate Asylum, of which he was President at the time of his death.

A firm of flour-dealers in Boston have sent to the Rev. Perez Mason, of the Independence City Mission, forty sacks of flour, to be distributed among the worthy poor of the city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS FOR SAVING LIFE.—An interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon, at the private rooms of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company in Wall-street, in the presentation of medals, by the Life-saving Benevolent Association, to various persons whose names have been honorably mentioned in connection with the saving of life upon the ocean. Hitherto these presentations have been private, but the interest manifested by the public in the proceedings of the Society has induced the managers to give more publicity to their presentations. Among the spectators present yesterday were Captain JOSEPH COMSTOCK, formerly of the steamship *Baltic*; Captain C. H. MARSHALL, JOHN D. JONES, Esq., President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, DAVID FELT, Esq., and others. Captain VONDENHOFF, Mr. VROOM, mate, and two seamen of the Dutch ship *Sophie Elizabeth* were also present. At 3 o'clock, DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice-President of the Society, rose and explained the object of the meeting, and in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the Life-saving Benevolent Association of New-York. He read letters addressed to Captain ERNEST RENAUD, of the French bark *Maurice*, granting a gold medal to him for his humanity and courage in rescuing a portion of the passengers of the burning steamship *Austria*. Also, one to Captain EDWARD FUNNEMARK, of the Norwegian ship *Catarina*, presenting the gold medal of the Association, for having also saved a portion of the *Austria's* passengers. They were each suitably inscribed. Another letter was read, addressed to Mr. OLIVER N. BROOKS, the keeper of the Falkland Island Lighthouse, presenting the gold medal for the rescue, at great personal peril, of the crew of a vessel recently wrecked on that Island. The medals for the two Captains will be sent to them through their respective Consuls. Mr. LORD then called the names of Capt. VONDENHOFF, Mr. VROOM, his mate, and two seamen, PETER VISER and EDWARD THUNE, who all stood forward and were addressed in terms of suitable commendation for the noble part they acted in saving fifteen lives from the British bark *Jeannie Johnston*, on the 21st of October last, on a voyage to this port, "after an exposure to sufferings which in the history of shipwrecks has seldom been equaled." The President then handed to the captain and mate each a gold medal, and to each of the seamen a silver medal, suitably inscribed. The seamen returned their thanks for the gift, the company shook hands with them, and all departed much pleased with the ceremony.

OPERATIONS OF THE MAYOR'S SQUAD FOR THE YEAR 1858.—The annual report of the Mayor's Squad of Police has been made out for presentation to the Police Commissioners, and exhibits the following statement of the doings of the squad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858. The average number of policemen detailed for the squad, and who have been engaged in active duty during the year, has been about 22. Total number of arrests during the year were 2,477. Of these 331 were arrested for dealing in lottery-policies; 89 for gambling; 212 for mock auction and other swindles; 50 for keeping disorderly houses; 1,131 for violation of City Ordinances, and the remainder for various other crimes and misdemeanors of different grades. About 3,500 complaints for violation of City ordinances are said to have been made to the Corporation-Attorney, of which no notice was taken. The fines collected for violation of City ordinances amount, during the year, to $1,981. The amount of money recovered by the squad from mock-auction stores, bogus ticket offices, and other swindling operations, including the sum received by Marshal STEVENS for violation of Corporation ordinances, is set down at $16,640 64. The arrest of lottery dealers, gamblers and mock auction swindlers, numbering in all 632, have not resulted in a single conviction. Among the 50 arrested for keeping disorderly houses, there have been about a dozen convictions. Sergeant BIRNEY has spent a good deal of time in gathering statistics of the more prominent sources of crime and rascality in the City, and gives the following as the result of his investigations: "Bogus ticket offices, 9—persons employed therein, 24; mock auction stores, 12—number of persons engaged in the business, 100; lottery dealers, 46—persons employed, 128; policy offices, 450—persons employed, 2,000; gambling houses, 71—persons employed, 305; houses of public prostitution, 225—inmates, 3,000; swindling hotels, 4—number of persons engaged, 10; fortune tellers, 26—employees, 50; obscene publishers, 25; street prostitutes, 500; runners for various swindling establishments, 300; professional beggars, 200; low groggeries, 4,000; whole amount of money annually contributed to the support of the above establishments, $13,000,000. The Mayor's squad have also broken up, during the past year, 185 bogus gift enterprises, and other kindred swindles in this and other States, and returned to the victims, through the Mayor's office and the dead-letter office at Washington, between $20,000 and $30,000."

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS.—The Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, ELIJAH F. PURDY in the Chair. Letters were received from several parties in Liverpool with reference to the protested orders for inland tickets issued by them to emigrants leaving for this country. They acknowledge the sale of the tickets but refuse to make them good. The letters were referred to the British Consul to take proper action in the premises. A number of emigrants, who had been thus defrauded, arrived at this port from Liverpool, on Christmas day in the packet ship *D. Webster*, Capt. LAURENCE. Their names are John Dunn, Mrs. Williams and two children, Mrs. Singleton, Charles Goodman, P. Knight Mary A. Hall and two children, Mrs. Britton and four children, John Mink and Mrs. Ann Porter. The parties issuing these worthless inland passage tickets at Liverpool are E. S. FLYNN, H. HITCHINS & Co., JAS. THORBURN, SABEL & CORTIS, GEO. PERCIVAL, GEO. WILKIE & Co. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Esq., who was present, stated that intelligent parties among the above-named emigrants informed him that advertisements had been extensively circulated through Great Britain warning all persons leaving for America against delaying the purchase of their tickets until their arrival here. It appears from the weekly statement that to Dec. 29, 77,460 emigrants had arrived at this port, 191 of whom reached here during the week immediately preceding that date. At the same time last year the total was 183,228, being a decrease during the present year of 105,768. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $14,999 61.

INDIGNATION MEETING IN THE FOURTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.—An indignation meeting of citizens of the Fourth Councilmanic District was held at Manhattan Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, last evening, the object being to express disapprobation of the action of the Board of City Canvassers, in declaring ALEXANDER FREER the Councilman elect from this District, instead of JAMES G. MCADAM. There were hardly 50 persons present, and one-half of these were policemen. Mr. JOHN H. WHITE was called to the Chair, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read and confirmed. Mr. MCADAM, the Republican candidate for Councilman at the late election, submitted a statement in which he endeavored to show that he and not Mr. FREER was the elected condidate. Mr. MCADAM claims that at the lowest calculation he had a clear majority of 91 votes over his opponent. The statement was indorsed by the meeting, and a series of resolutions deprecating attacks on the purity of the elective franchise, and declaring it the duty of all who love their country to resist every invasion of the rights of suffrage. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. A Committee of three from each Ward was appointed to confer with the Republican Central Committee, and take such further action as they deemed proper. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

COLLISION ON THE HOBOKEN FERRY—SEVERAL INJURED.—As the boat *Patterson* was making her trip from Hoboken yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, she came in collision with the boat *Chancellor Livingston*. The whole side of the ladies' cabin was torn away, and the occupants were thrown on the deck. Several ladies aboard the *Patterson* sustained more or less injury. One lady had her arm broken, besides several bruises. An assistant editor of one of the Hoboken papers received an injury from one of the flying splinters, which struck him in the side. The catastrophe was purely accidental, as the great storm raging at the time prevented the pilots of the boats from seeing their close proximity. The amount of damage done the *Patterson* it will take about $200 to repair.

LOSS OF A THOUSAND DOLLAR DRAFT.—A draft for one thousand dollars, drawn by GEORGE PEABODY, to the order of Mrs. JANE ANN PENTLAND, upon DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., (No. 446,) indorsed by Mrs. PENTLAND, and *certified*, was lost yesterday forenoon in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry. The porte monnaie containing the draft, also had in it $48 in City bills, three being of the denomination of $10. Payment of the draft has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating it. Mrs. P. thinks she lost it in the ladies' room at the ferry. She is the wife of Mr. JOSEPH PENTLAND, the Circus man.

CARMEN'S LICENSES.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen was to have met in room No. 8, City Hall, at 12 M., yesterday, to take into consideration a petition presented by carmen in relation to license. The carmen are allowed by law to keep three carts each, and the petitioners ask that they may be permitted to keep as many each as they respectively please. There is considerable opposition to the request of the petitioners among the poorer carmen, who cannot afford to keep many carts. Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON appeared for the petitioners at the appointed hour yesterday, but there was not a quorum present and no meeting was held. It is understood that nothing will be done in relation to the matter until after the organization of the new Board.

NEWS FROM GENERAL PAEZ.—Captain MORROW, of the schooner *Daniel Trowbridge*, from St. Thomas, while at the Mayor's office yesterday, reported the particulars of his meeting General PAEZ and suite at that port, where the *Atlantic* had put in short of coal. He says the General was walking about as briskly as any of the party. He had quite recovered from his accident, and remarked to Captain MORROW that it was not half as serious as was at first supposed. Letters were sent in care of Captain M. for Major-General SANDFORD and one or two other gentlemen in this city.

DEATH FROM DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Coroner HILLS yesterday held an inquest at No. 643 Washington-street, upon the body of Mrs. MARY KIRBY, an Irish woman, 26 years of age, who died from *delirium tremens*. From the appearance of the body, which was covered with bruises, it was thought at first that death had been caused by ill-treatment on the part of her husband, but a *post mortem* examination showed it to have been the effects of liquor. The Jury, however, in their verdict, censured the husband for the brutal treatment his wife had manifestly received at his hands.

THE WEATHER.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a regular snow-storm set in, and in a short time the streets were perfectly covered. At 12 o'clock last night there was no abatement of the storm; but the weather was milder and the indications of sleighing were in consequence not very promising. The travel on the City Railroads was impeded very much by the storm, and extra force had to be applied to the cars.

AN ALBANY FIRE-COMPANY IN THE CITY.—Engine Company Number Eight, MARTIN DELEHANTY, foreman, arrived from Albany yesterday by the 4 o'clock Hudson River train. The Company number 73 all told. They were accompanied by the Cornet Band of Albany. The objects of the visit are to receive a new "machine" which has been built for them here, to see the city, and shake hands with their brother firemen of New-York. By invitation they attended LAURA KEENE'S theatre, *en masse*. They will remain three days.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER SWORN IN.—Mr. ROBT. T. HAWS, the Comptroller elect, took the oath of office before the Mayor yesterday morning. For several weeks past the clerks at the Mayor's office have been busily engaged in administering the oath of office to the chosen ones.

WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION.—This Association, composed of young men of all classes, is endeavoring to found a library, and for this purpose arrangements have been made for a course of very attractive lectures. The first of the series will be delivered this evening by Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who has selected for his theme "The Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society." The lecture was to have been delivered last week, but was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Mr. MEAGHER, who is a graceful and gifted lecturer, will doubtless attract a large audience this evening.

Police Reports.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY IN THE TOMBS—A MAN STABBED EIGHTEEN TIMES BY THE COMPANION OF HIS CELL.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a most shocking tragedy was perpetrated in the Tombs. The night watchmen, Finley and Smith, were at first attracted by loud screams, which they soon traced to cell No. 101, occupied by Charles Lefort and Juen Bosquet. The former was a French sailor, imprisoned on a charge of felonious assault, and the latter had been committed only last Saturday, for dangerously stabbing a colored boy. The two prisoners had been conversing together on the night previous, in a very friendly way, and nothing in their demeanor gave any indication of the scene exposed to view when the Warden opened the doors of their cell. There stood Bosquet with a jack-knife in one hand and a table-fork in the other, both dripping with blood, and, prostrate on the floor, lay Lefort, mangled and gashed in the most frightful manner, quite insensible, and with the blood oozing from numerous wounds. The villain, it seems, was interrupted in his butchery, for he had not completed the work upon which he was engaged. The victim was still alive, and owes his life, if possibly it can yet be saved, to the timely presence of the officers. It would appear that the brutal act was committed without any provocation whatever. Lefort was lying asleep when Bosquet, armed with knife and fork, made his desperate onslaughter upon him. After he had used the knife till it was blunted, the ruffian thrust his fork into Lefort's head, and the prongs, coming in contact with the skull, bent over, so that, in removing the weapon, quantities of flesh and hair were pulled out. At this moment the Wardens appeared. They promptly seized Bosquet, and, having hand-cuffed him, locked him up. Lefort was also immediately removed, and the prison physician was summoned to attend him. Upon examination, it was found that he had been stabbed in the head, thighs and breast—wounds which were not considered dangerous; but one stab in the groin, it is feared, will prove mortal. He received, in all, eighteen wounds. The assassin Bosquet, whose appearance is extremely repulsive, shrugged his shoulders when asked what induced him to commit such a deed, and dropped his bloody weapons with a grunt when the Wardens appeared. He has been only a few years in the country, and does not appear to have followed any particular business. He will be tried at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

HARD USAGE OF A COUNTRYMAN.—Charles A. Stroh, a resident of Franklin County, and manufacturer of duplicating impression paper, came to this City on the 16th of this month on business, and soon fell in with one Henne, residing in North William-street. He had been in town only a few days, when he was induced by Henne to visit a groggery kept by Herman Krawl and wife, in Greenwich-street. While there he was persuaded to imbibe rather too freely, and finding himself growing oblivious, he handed his money ($626) to Mrs. Krawl for safe keeping, and went to bed. On asking for the return of his deposit in the morning, he was informed by Mrs. Krawl that he had spent it all the night previous, with the exception of the insignificant sum of $59. In this dilemma, he resorted to his old friend Henne, who, instead of helping him out of the scrape, persuaded him to keep dark about it, and by no means appeal to the police. He then went to board with Henne, where he remained until his money was gone, which was not long, as he was charged exorbitantly for everything, and was then turned out of doors. He now pledged his coat for $5, with which he started for Brooklyn, but there, too, he fell among thieves, who stole what little money he had and a part of his clothing. He wandered around Brooklyn until he was picked up in the streets in a sick and destitute condition and taken to the Hospital. He was released a day or two since, when he made known his misfortunes to the police, and yesterday Officers Tieman and Searce arrested Krawl and his wife, and took them before Justice CONNOLLY, who held them to await an examination.

BURGLARIES.—Thomas Briggs, colored, aged 19, was yesterday brought before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with burglary upon the premises of Schouler & Freidman, tailors, No. 296 Grand-street. It appears that Briggs, with two others, gained access to this store early yesterday morning, and were about laying in a stock of Winter clothing, when an alarm was given, and two of the burglars made their escape. Briggs was subsequently found concealed in an adjoining yard, where he was arrested. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail.... The residence of Catharine Flynn, No. 386 Houston-street, was entered yesterday morning, and articles of clothing, valued at $40, taken therefrom. The burglar was arrested with the stolen property in his possession, and gave his name as Charles Bergen. He was committed by Justice BRENNAN in default of $2,000 bail.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man, calling himself Jas. Lattern, attempted to pass a $5 bill on the Granite Bank of Boston on Tuesday evening, at the hat store of Martin S. Bryant, No. 468 Grand-street. He was watched by Officer Abbott, who arrested him, together with a confederate who was waiting outside of the store. Several other counterfeits on the same bank were found on their persons. They were both committed by Justice BRENNAN in default of $2,000 bail.

SURRENDER OF JOE COBURN.—Joe Coburn, the pugilist, who stabbed Officer Davidson a few days since in Houston-street, yesterday morning surrendered himself to Capt. Turnbull, and was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who released him on $3,000 bail. Officer Davidson, who was thought at first to have been fatally wounded, is improving and will probably recover.

THE LATE BURGLARY AT BOWEN & MCNAMEE'S.—John McComb *alias* "Jack the Cobbler," who was arrested on Monday on suspicion of having been engaged in the late burglary at Bowen & McNamee's store, was yesterday discharged, after an examination before Justice WELSH, there not being sufficient evidence of identity.

The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash as prescribed by Dr. CHURCHILL, for consumption, scrofula and nervous debility. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the sole general dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 49 John-st. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Send for circulars.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway. New York.

Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"DUBUQUE, IOWA, Dec. 13, 1858.
To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:
SIRS: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,
MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

To Printers and Newspaper Publishers.
The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines, a lot which are in good order:
1 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
1 Single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 28x41.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 26x40.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.
For prices, &c., apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

A Beautiful Holiday Present
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

New Year Receptions.
In New-York the presentation of attractions on the first day of each new year, in almost every family, gives to the ladies an excellent opportunity for the display of their ingenuity, fine taste, and good sense.
A noticeable feature last year was the introduction of
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS
upon their well-spread and fashionably-arranged tables of refreshments.
These celebrated Crackers seem to impart an additional relish to almost everything they are eaten with, and, being very convenient, have become indispensable on all occasions of social good cheer.

Holiday Clothing at less than Cost.
At No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good brown overcoat for $10,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good pilot overcoat for $8,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For a good business coat for $6,
Go to No. 120 Fulton-st.
For pants and vests, in every variety, at lowest prices,
Go to DRUMGOLD & PROCH,
No. 120 Fulton-st.

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MARRIED.

MCDONNELL—BELL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 5, by the Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. JAMES MCDONNELL, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss ELIZA ANN BELL, of this City.

PETRIE—MCKEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., GEORGE H. PETRIE to EMMA F., daughter of Mr. John H. McKee, all of this City.

BARNSDALL—PAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, by the Rev. Mr. Buddington, JAMES K. BARNSDALL to ELIZABETH A. PAGE, both of the former place.

DIED.

KNIPE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, WILLIAM, son of James J. and Elizabeth Knipe, aged 2 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 364 Broome st. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HOLT.—In this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 71 West 23d-st., Mrs. JERUSHA HOLT, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Benj. Gomperts, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

WEBB.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, LEWIS WEBB, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 Ridge-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, MARY, widow of Thomas Scott, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Meigs D. Benjamin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 104 East 13th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 29, WILLIAM HENRY PECK, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of H. B. Bradshaw, No. 25 Butler-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CLEVELAND.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 28, JAMES B. CLEVELAND, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence in Hackensack, on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WHITNEY.—At Galva, Henry County, Illinois, on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1858, WILLIAM H. WHITNEY, aged 25 years. His remains were interred at Chappaqua, Westchester Co., New-York, on Monday, Dec. 27, 1858.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

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With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled,
Is a very pretty production,
At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH.
Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs,
And Head Ornaments, it is whispered,
Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN
BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES
plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL
in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and
DRESSES. JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Office and Sample Room
No. 22 John-st.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st., has now on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods of recent importation, such as richly decorated Dining and Tea Sets, Vases, Parian statuettes, &c. Also, Cut and Ingrained Glass Ware, Bohemian Glass, and other fancy goods, which are offered for sale at low prices.

CONFECTIONERY.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT,
PURE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES.
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N.B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

VERY LATEST NEWS.
T. J. CROWEN,
No. 699 Broadway, cor. 4th-st.,
Offers till the 1st January, at low prices,
GIFT BOOKS,
WRITING DESKS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
GAMES, &c., &c.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

CAKES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THOMAS TURNER, Baker, at No. 5 Carmine-st., corner of 6th-av., near Bleecker-st., would announce to his friends that he is making extensive preparations for the approaching holidays. Cakes of every description, ornamental and substantial. Send in your orders early.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STAtionery articles, Diaries for 1859, &c., by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FURS.

FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place,
ARE CLOSING OUT
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FURS, AT RETAIL.

FURS FOR THE NEW-YEAR,
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
In the whole catalogue of New-Year's Presents for ladies there is
NOTHING SO SEASONABLE,
NOTHING SO ELEGANT,
NOTHING SO USEFUL,
NOTHING SO WELCOME,
As a
HANDSOME SET OF FURS.

Therefore, on the eve of the grand social festival, when ladies, by prescriptive custom, have the right to expect and the privilege to receive tokens of friendship, affection and respect, we invite attention to our really unequaled stock of
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK,
MARTEN, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
FITCH, &c.
Cloaks, Capes, Mantelets, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs,
Gloves, &c., all of the
NEW EUROPEAN STYLES,
And manufactured expressly for
GENIN'S BAZAAR.

With the impression that in beauty, variety and cheapness our stock of Furs cannot at this moment be matched in the United States, we commend them to especial notice, as affording a fine field for the selection of
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
adapted to the tastes and wishes of
THE QUEENS OF THE DAY.

FRENCH
MINK
LARGE
½
CAPE
MUFF
AND
CUFFS
FOR
$15 00.
ALSO,
SAME
FUR,
Smallier
Size,
FOR
$13 00.
For a good article of Furs, call on WHITE & BIRD.

A NOTICE—FURS.
WHITE
AND
BIRD'S,
NO. 34 JOHN-ST.,
AND
NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE,
COR. NASSAU-ST.
CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLES, ERMINES,
MINKS, MATENS,
CHEAP.

FIRST-
CLASS
FURS
AT
RETAIL.
GENTS'
OTTER
SEAL
NUTRA
CAPS,
FROM
$2 00
TO
$6 00.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS!
FURS!
LADIES, COME AS QUICK AS YOU CAN.
A large lot of splendid Mink Furs, just received from head-quarters.
As these Furs, owing to some unavoidable delay, have reached us late, we are determined to close them out cheap.
Come early, as the crowd is greater late in the day, and see
GENUINE MINK FURS
Selling at less than
AUCTION PRICES,
At THE FUR TRAPPER'S DEPOT,
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

SLEIGH ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES.
PREPARE FOR SNOW.
Call early
To make a selection
From the extensive stock at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—A LARGE AND ELEGANT assortment of ladies' and children's fashionable Furs, at extraordinary low prices, together with a good stock of gents', boys' and children's hats, caps and umbrellas, at prices which defy competition, at the old-established Hat, Cap and Fur Store No. 90 Fulton-st., between Gold and William sts.
CHARLES P. MELLENY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HARMONEPHONES
AND
MUSICAL BOXES.

Our importations of musical boxes are exclusively from the first makers at Geneva, and are manufactured expressly for ourselves.

The Harmonephone is entirely a novelty connected with musical boxes. Our stock is at all times extensive, ranging from the smallest to the largest sized boxes, and playing from 2 to 36 airs.
MANDOLINE,
ÆOLIAN,
FORTE PIANO,
HARMONEPHONE,
MUSICAL BOXES, with
DRUMS, CASTAGNETS AND BELLS.
F. ZOGBAUM & FAIRCHILD,
Importers and manufacturers of musical instruments'
No. 10 Maiden-lane.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, AT great bargains, and for rent at reduced rates. Price $25 to $300. One Gilbert Piano, rosewood, for $100; rosewood Melodeon for $25. Operas—Beethoven's Sonatas and volumes of Music, in extra binding, for Holiday Presents; Music Folios, with spring backs, Piano Stools, new style, for $2 50.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher,
No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LADY, WHOSE CIRCUMSTANCES compel her to sell her Piano-forte—a $400 instrument—full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners, scalloped keys, iron frame, beautifully ornamented; was selected by a competent judge from old-established City makers; for nearly half its value, for cash. Apply at the residence, No. 7 2d-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE organs, Martin's guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments and music merchandise for New-Years' presents. Second-hand pianos at $30, $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. Also, for rent on the most reasonable terms, by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

TWO NEW AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-octave pianos. One with 4 large round corners, carved legs, and pearl keys, with full metallic plate and all the late improvements. A great bargain for cash, or a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Can be seen at No. 177 East 20th st. Also a good rosewood piano for $90.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY.—Magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, round corners, finished back; short time in use; original price $400, for $240. Also, a fine-toned 7-octave for $225; one do. for $200, and one for $190; full guarantee. McDONALD & CO., No. 245 6th-av.

FOR SALE—PRICE $80—A GOOD PIANO, ROUND corners, nice case and powerful tone, is in perfect order. Apply at No. 193 South 1st-st., Williamsburg. Also, lessons on the most approved method, by a young gentleman; in New-York or Brooklyn. Terms, $12 to $18 per quarter. Also, evening lessons.

TWO VERY FINE TONED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano fortes, very little used, and as good as new; very appropriate as New-Year's gifts; will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash, at J. & C. FISCHER'S warerooms, No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 722 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Ladd's pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED Piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at extremely low prices, from $210 to $250, and fully warranted. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 15 6th-av.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—10 stops, 1½-octave, pedals, and splendidly decorated in gold and colors. Seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays till 2 P. M., at office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Nassau-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

10 ELEGANT AND WELL MADE PIANO-FORTES for sale at extremely low prices, at No. 24 Bleecker-st. These Pianos were procured at an assignee's sale at an immense sacrifice. Fully warranted.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

FIVE MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE THREE-stringed rosewood pianos will be sold at very low prices, if applied for before Jan. 1. P. LYNCH, Manufacturer, No. 927 Broadway, near 21st-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIBLE House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND 6 3-4 OCTAVE Mahogany Piano Forte for sale at No. 117 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

TWO SECOND-HAND ROSEWOOD PIANO-fortes will be sold very low. Inquire at 358 Bowery.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG COUPLE, OWNING A brown-stone English basement house, elegantly finished and furnished, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn, convenient to the ferry, are desirous to meet with a gentleman and his wife, who would like the comforts of housekeeping without its cares, and but half its expenses. Address, with real name, Box No. 1,204 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—BOARD AND ROOMS MAY BE had for families or single gentlemen at No. 14 West 28th-st. The house is admirably located, being one door West of Broadway, and is replete with all modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant single rooms, with partial board, at $3 per week. Also, a gentleman and wife can obtain a large front room, with pantry, at $7 50 per week. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS received a thorough general education, and the very best instruction in vocal and instrumental music, wishes board and a comfortable room in a French or American family, where lessons in music would be received in compensation. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address, stating particulars, ELLENA DE F. STANTON, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, with board, by a gentleman and his wife. A private family, or one receiving few boarders, preferred. Location between 2d and 8th avs., not higher than 30th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, in full, to be about $15 per week. If in other respects eligible, third-floor rooms would answer. Address, until the end of the week, with full particulars, H., Box No. 3,665, General Post-Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD ROOM together can have in the advertiser's family a fine large comfortably-furnished room with breakfast and tea; dinner on Sundays; bath-room adjoining; no other boarders. Location between Bond and 8th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptionable references indispensable. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

NO. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms, well arranged, with bath-room, closets, &c., communicating; would like to make arrangements with a family for the Winter. Reference given and required. Also a single room for a gentleman.

MUSIC FOR BOARD.—A LADY TEACHER of the Piano Forte and Singing, will give lessons to one or three persons, in exchange for a room and board, in a respectable family. The highest City reference given. Address R. J. MUSIC, Box 150 *Times* office.

NO. 859 BROADWAY, UNION-SQUARE.—Handsome furnished rooms on the first and second floors, private table, or on European plan, or the whole house furnished.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26, NEAR BLEECKER-st. A large front room for two, on second floor, with large pantries, fuel and gas, for $12 per week. Other nice rooms, to single gentlemen, for $4 per week.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND comfortable rooms for a single gentleman, without board, within three doors of Broadway. Apply at No. 849 4th-st. Terms, $7 a week, with gas and fire.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board at 37 Washington-square. References exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE ADVERTISER, AN INTELLIGENT lady of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker, understands the instruction of children, and would be otherwise useful. Salary no object; would leave the City if required. Communications addressed to Miss LABART, Broadway Post-Office, for one week, will meet attention.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece, situations, in one family or separate; one as cook; understands meats, poultry, and baking; does up linens in a magnificent style; wages $7 to $8; the niece is a good chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, and sews neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG lady willing to make herself useful in a family or school; she is a competent teacher, and an agreeable and ingenious member of a family. A home will be the most important consideration in the compensation. Address E. L. M., Box No. 137, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A CLEAN, NEAT AND REspectable young woman, with the best of references, a situation in the City or country as plain cook and baker and good washer and ironer, or general houseworker; she is an experienced and trustworthy servant, willing and able to work. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as children's nurse and seamstress, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of family sewing. Best of City reference. Call or address No. 203 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED FOR A RELIABLE, FAITHFUL AND highly recommended girl, a situation as general houseworker, or good plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found very economical, truthful and neat—perfectly efficient in her duties, and will try hard to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as regular chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; wages $6 to $7; also, a cook in all branches or regular laundress; does up linen in style; wages $7. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY AND WILLING YOUNG woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried woman as wet-nurse, having lost her own child, three months old. No objection to go to the lady's house, or having it at her own residence, No. 93 4th-st. Best of City references. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; also, a laundress who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as seamstress; one as cook; one to do general housework. Also by three nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th street, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as an excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 35 Christopher st., corner of Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion, in a private family, as cook; best reference given. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place, third floor, back room. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as wet-nurse; is clean and healthy, and can be recommended by her doctor as such. Apply at No. 264 12th-st., between Avenues A and B.

A SMART YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of fancy cooking, soups, game and preserves; will be found perfectly competent and anxious to give satisfaction. No objection to the country. Call at 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A CHORISTER IN THE A. R. PRESbyterian Church, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. The Committee on Singing will meet in the basement of the Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7½ P. M.

A YOUNG LADY, LATELY ARRIVED from Germany, wishes to accompany a family (German preferred) to Lima, Peru, as traveling companion. Address S. F., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper, desires a situation in a jobbing, commission or shipping house in this City. Has had charge of the books, also of the cash account of a large boot and shoe house in New-York for several years past. Can give undoubted reference. Would engage for one or a term of years. Address F., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, HARD-WORKing young married man, a situation in City or country; understands all kinds of farm-work, the care of horses and stock of every description; is an excellent vegetable gardener; his wife is a good cook, and makes the best butter in market; will take moderate wages and give the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, the care and raising of stock and horses; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, E. S., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH THREE years' experience, a situation in a lawyer's office. Also, wanted, by a young lady a situation as amanuensis; good reference given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, immediately. Also, evening employment.

WANTED—SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man who has five years' recommendation; he perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City reference from his last place. Address C. M. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A MAN, 30 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as general clerk; is a good correspondent, can furnish City references, and will make himself generally useful for a small salary. Address G. W. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF SElouze and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SALESMAN, thoroughly acquainted with the dry goods jobbing business; will not be expected to influence trade. Apply to HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. E. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman; one who is accustomed to office work, particularly in making working drawings, and no others need apply. Address Box No. 875 Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A STAPLE Dry Goods Jobbing House; good penmanship, capacity, &c., indispensable. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 265 Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing in a private family; must be a good plain cook. Apply, between 9 and 12 in the morning, at No. 88 West 21st-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework (Protestant preferred) in a small family, where a good home may be found. Apply at No. 31 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITHOUT A CHILD or husband. References required. Apply for two days between 10 and 5 o'clock at No. 18 West 32d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 WANTED—BY A PARTY EXPERIenced—a partner to engage in the wholesale Confectionary Manufacturing, &c. Advertiser wishes to extend and go into the business largely. It is safe, profitable and cash. Particulars, references, &c., fully satisfactory and worth looking up. Address, for three days, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER, Box 192 *Times* Office.

$8,000—ANY ENTERPRISING MAN having this amount in cash or good securities, and wishing to engage actively in business, can learn of a rare opportunity of investing it as partner in one of the most prosperous mercantile houses in this City. For particulars apply to J. HOLBROOK, No. 290 Broadway, up-stairs.

$5,000 CASH WANTED—FOR AN INTERest in a business that will pay in two or three years $50,000, and no risk. Real estate security will be given that a certain amount will be realized. Can be active or silent member. Address J. DAVID, Box No. 533 Post-Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME MEANS, who is well acquainted with the stationery business in all its branches, to join a wholesale house. Such a person will meet with a first-rate opportunity. Address A. B. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, TO BRING ABOUT $1,000 into a cracker business. To one able and willing to exert himself, it offers a good opportunity. Address L. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A PARTNER in a first-class business, without competition. The profits are large and the demand without limit. Address PARTNER, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BUTTER AND CHEESE STAND in Fulton Market. Inquire at No. 233.

BENTLEY'S DISPATCH,
Madison-square, Broadway, between 23d and 24th sts.
Letter-bags leave for the U. S. Mails daily, as follows:
7:30 A. M.........12:30 P. M.........4:00 P. M.
10:00 A. M.........2:30 P. M.........9:00 P. M.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILL, West Worthington, Mass.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, wishing to enter into some kind of business, and not having the means to carry out her wishes, would give valuable security for a small loan. As this is meant in all sincerity an answer is solicited. Address, for three days, Mrs. CHURCHILL, Broadway Post-Office.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF LOFT TO LET—WITH OR without steam power. The first loft of the building Nos. 32 and 34 Beekman-st., from the first of May next. Size of loft is about 50 by 100 feet, and well lighted. The building is completely fire-proof, having wrought-iron beams and brick arches for floors, and furnished with iron shutters throughout. It has a platform elevator by steam power, and may be warmed by steam, if desired. For terms, apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East river, being in front on 28th-st. 310 feet, by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead, and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by a stone-dressing company,) will be leased for a term of years, from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.
JACOB S. BAKER.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 203 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead, of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 38 Gold-st., New-York.

WESTERN OR SOUTHERN LANDS WANTED—In exchange for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, fancy goods, &c. Improved farms, country seats, or well-located Brooklyn property would be preferred. Also, a splendid country seat on the Hudson to be exchanged for City property.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE FARM WITH COMMODIOUS dwelling and out-buildings, cistern water in kitchen, and well at door, plenty of fruit, apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries of all kinds, good meadow and plough lands, well adapted for a dairy; 10 acres wood and 122 acres cleared; situated 46 miles from City, on H. R. R. Apply at No. 158 West 13th-st.

$500—$600—$800—$1,000—$2,000.—FOR SALE—Cottage-houses at East New-York, on 2, 4, 6 or 8 lots of ground; easy terms payment; accessible by numerous City railroads, and property rapidly increasing in value. Also to rent, two cottage-houses and several garden farms, from 3 to 28 acres each. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., room No. 4.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Summerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1. J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, and lot, No. 102 5th-av., (west side,) between 15th and 16th sts., 36 feet front and rear, with a brick stable in rear, entrance on 15th-st. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. HERRING upon the premises, or at the store of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, (Murray Hill,) between Lexington and 4th-avs., two first class, four-story, stone front and high-stoop houses, finished, with all the improvements, and good houses, in a good location. Terms to suit. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE NEW brown-stone front house No. 201 West 50th-st., near the 8th-av., containing 5 rooms and a great abundance of pantries, wardrobes and drawers and the modern conveniences. Rent only $14 per month. Apply soon to the owner as above.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements; rent not to exceed $400 per annum; location between 4th and 30th sts., and 2d and 9th avs. Address D. L., Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

WANTED.—$7,000 OR $8,000 WANTED, ON 44 lots, comprising almost an entire block, beautifully located in Brooklyn. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—PART OF A LAW OFFICE IN THE *Times* Building, consisting of a private room fronting on Park-row, with or without part of an adjoining room. Inquire at room No. 9, or No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-st., a large room now occupied as a piano wareroom. Possession immediately if required. Pianos for sale low.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE TWO-story houses and lots on Degraw-st., Brooklyn, near Hicks-st. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. To a small family, without children, would be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 55th-st., 75 by 100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PART OF THAT BLOCK KNOWN AS the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 2 Depeyster-st. Apply to S. C. HERRING & CO.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO A PROclamation of the Governor of this State, dated Dec. 15, 1858, and to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that a special election will be held on the 5th day of January, 1859, in the IVth Congressional District of the State of New-York, consisting of the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York, for a Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly as such Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, said election will be held in the several places designated by the Common Council in the several Election Districts of the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards of said Election District of the City, on said 5th day of January, 1859. The poll will be opened at sunrise and remain open until sunset, when it will be finally closed. The officer to be voted for at such election is a Representative in the Thirty-Fifth Congress for said IVth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly as such Representative. By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
DEC. 23, 1858. Clerk of Common Council.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON Council appointed to receive the Hon. John L. Orr, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and to tender to him the hospitalities of the City, would announce that THURSDAY, 30th inst., between the hours of noon and 10 o'clock P. M., has been designated by him as the most convenient for the reception of his friends and others of the citizens. The reception will take place in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall.

F. I. A. BOOLE, E. H. REED, M. TUOMEY, Chairman.	Committee of Board of Aldermen.
S. A. BUNCE, T. A. DUNN, J. C. FRASER, Chairman.	Committee of Board of Councilmen.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council, appointed to tender the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, desire to inform the public that he has named FRIDAY, Dec. 31, at the City Hall, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., to receive such of his fellow citizens of New-York as may honor him with a call.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,	HENRY H. GENET,
JOHN LYNES,	JOHN VAN TINE,
THOMAS McSPEDON,	JOHN FRAZER,
THOMAS STEPHENS,	A. J. McCARTHY,
GEORGE STARR,	JAMES WEBB,

Joint Committee of the Common Council.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council who are engaged in tendering to Speaker Orr the hospitalities of the City, will give our citizens an opportunity to pay their respects to that distinguished gentleman on THURSDAY next, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall. Speaker Orr will visit Wallack's Theatre on the evening of that day in the escort of the Committee.

MICHAEL TUOMEY, F. J. A. BOOLE, E. H. REED,	Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
THOMAS DUNN, JOHN FRAZIER, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,	Committee of the Board of Councilmen.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by James Davis, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858.
JAMES DAVIS,
The Administrator of Charles Cox, deceased.
d29-law6wW* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. F. BARDEN & A. R. McKENZIE, under the name of W. F. BARDEN & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All accounts due to and owing by the late firm will be settled by A. R. McKENZIE, at the old stand. W. F. BARDEN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858. A. R. McKENZIE.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS.
WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 28th-st. and Broadway, having made extensive arrangements for a supply of the choicest flowers, will be able to furnish bouquets and baskets of inimitable beauty and fragrance, for New-Years. A good selection of baskets on hand. Please order early, as there will be a rush.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

BAD EGGS AND BAD BUTTER HAVE HAD their day. C. A. DEAN, at his new store, is prepared to take the orders of those who wish the best article of Cakes and Confectionery for New Year's. In variety and quality his cakes and other articles will sustain their established reputation. No. 903 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

200 lots of French and German Fancy Goods, consisting of Accordeons, Writing Desks, Inkstands, Paper Weights, Vases, Toys, &c.

PLATED WARE.

A large assortment of Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Goblets, Butter Knives, Liquor Castors, Coffee and Tea Urns, Spoons, Forks, &c.

Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
THURSDAY, Dec. 30,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 201½ Court st., Brooklyn. Household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, sofa chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, crockery, stoves, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of about 80 ancient and Modern fine oil-paintings, comprising many very requisite and valuable works by Koeck, Van der Poorten, Stanfield, Bendarf, Col. Van Ordentrove, Eberhard, Verbockhoven, Bylandt, Nortermann, and other celebrated artists, the whole forming one of the finest collections of really valuable paintings ever offered at auction. The paintings are now on exhibition, and connoisseurs and the public are invited to examine them. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau st., a large variety of superb jewelry, consisting in part of elegant full sets of bracelets, brooch, and ear-rings of mosaic, lava, cameo, and fine jewelry; superb frosted and engraved bracelets; plain gold do., ruby and diamond do.; frosted and enameled brooches, fine French painted do.; ladies' chatelaines, vest-chains, cluster and single-stone diamond ear-rings, pins and rings, studs, sleeve-buttons; and also a large assortment of the finest watches; also, ladies' enameled open face and hunting do., with a large assortment of other jewelry, every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the ladies are particularly invited to examine it.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.
FRIDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock,

At their spacious salesrooms No. 33 Nassau st., of a fine assortment of rich furs, manufactured the present season, of fine skins, expressly for retail trade, comprising

RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
ALSO,
An entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES.
Among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF.
Wolf robes, set in with black bear.
Beautiful French genet and coon lap robes.

To which we invite the attention of the City and country trade, as they are to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at their own prices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., Household Furniture, a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant rosewood suites, covered in crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood marble top centre, pier and card tables; Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany lounges, mahogany and rosewood tête-à-têtes, elegant gilt frame pier-glasses, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top washstands, rosewood marble-top etageres, mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, together with a general assortment necessary for furnishing a first-class house.

At 12 o'clock, a rosewood 7-octave grand action pianoforte, made by one of our first City makers.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 73 William-st., to close a concern, the entire contents of a gentleman's (private) conservatory, lately deceased, consisting in part of camelias, azalias, orange and lemon trees, effusias, &c., &c. The above comprises a choice collection made by the late owner himself, and is well worthy the attention of private gentlemen and florists; many of them are now in bloom and all in fine order. Catalogues the day previous. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms cash.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Isaac Coleman, Esq., No. 35 Macdougal-st., between Charlton and King sts., all the household furniture in the above house, consisting, in part, of ingrain and Brussels carpets, oilcloth, China ware, glassware, crockery, cutlery, kitchen ware, stoves, chairs, rockers, sofa, bedsteads and bedding, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article must be positively sold. Catalogues ready morning of sale, and can be had at the salesroom or house.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE READE-STREET STORE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

READE-STREET—The valuable five-story brick store No. 179 Reade-st., south side, 23 feet 1 inch west of Washington-st.; the store covers almost the entire lot; $10,000 can remain on mortgage; lot 23 feet 1 inch by 51 feet 6 inches. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction, by J. FISHBLATT, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th av. The house contains: Piano, one rosewood parlor suite, velvet carpets, Brussels carpets, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture of every description. Parties requiring good and substantial furniture should attend this sale, all of which was made to order only one year since, and cost over $7,000.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William st., part of a stock of well assorted shelf hardware, &c. Also, 16 sets English dish covers, 15 dozen C. S. shovels, bolts, bed keys, pad and chest locks, axe handles, 10 cases C. S. axes, 100 pairs carvers, 2 cases hatchets, plated castors, spoons, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY—OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st. Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Board of Brokers.

SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ELIAS B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE of elegant pier, mantel and oval mirrors, and costly oil-paintings and engravings by the old and new masters. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock THIS (Thursday) MORNING, Dec. 30, at No. 109 Fulton-st., opposite Dutch-st. Sale positive, rain or shine.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF PAINTINGS—BY PEED & COLE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7 o'clock, at the gallery of Major Tomsey, corner of Myrtle-av. and Pearl st., Brooklyn, embracing every variety of subjects by eminent artists.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,

Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK AND RICHMOND COAL COMPANY.—The January (1859) Coupons of the Bonds of the New-York and Richmond Coal Company will be paid, at the office of the Company, No. 11 Tontine Building, on and after Monday next, the 3d of January, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
R. M. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

OFFICE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Coupons of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEO. BARNETT, President.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT INTEREST at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. 15, 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—DEC. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Office of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be removed to the office of the said Company at No. 480 Broadway, city of Albany, on the 1st day of January next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1858.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. P. STANTON, President.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST Coupons due Jan. 1, 1859, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, in the City of Hartford, on and after Jan. 1 next.
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Dec. 27, 1858.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Dec. 23, 1858.—The Coupons and Bonds of this Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date at this office, or at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York, at the option of the holders.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 3, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
JAS. MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO, due 1st of January, 1859, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank.
D. SEGUR, Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER
WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 29 William st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call on the Receiver, and present their certificates, that the same may be compared with the Stock Ledger, and their correctness verified. DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, No. 62 South-st., Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50.000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859 will be collected or purchased by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$125,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st of January, 1859, will be paid, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.
CHAS. FINK, Pres Board Jersey City Water Com'rs.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 11 Wall st., New-York.—NOTICE—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on Jan. 3, proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—The creditors of this Company are requested to present their claims to the undersigned Receiver.
DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, Receiver,
No. 62 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$50.000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $8,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF MALTA.—The members of the Pro-Patria Lodge, No. 1, are respectfully notified that a meeting of the Lodge will be held on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, instead of Friday, for this week only. Those members having tickets for our late ball are requested to be present and settle for the same.
JAMES LEONARD, Grand Com.
GEO. W. DILKS, Grand Secretary.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE Mechanics' Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*Zinc*. The public are invited. By order.
JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use*. Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 285 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

The usual semi annual interest dividend of 3½ ₩ cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 3. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 27 until Jan. 3.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORNER SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 Broadway, New-York, December 17, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 26, 1858.

WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our last two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1859, and 3d June, 1860.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow.
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 81 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.

The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1858.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.
By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.
HORACE H. DAY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

ANY PERSON OR INSTITUTION WISHING to adopt a healthy, intelligent boy, between 9 and 10 years old, will hear of a good opportunity by addressing immediately T. W. L. HOWARD, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILINGS REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

FIRST EXTREME CLIPPER TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The famous clipper ship
HURRICANE,
CAPT. SHERMAN.
Will receive freight for three or four days this week, until full, at Pier No. 19 East River (Maiden-lane.)
Apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, cor. William-st.
Agents at
San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON LINE OF PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends should embrace the earliest opportunity in making arrangements to have them brought out in these unequaled lines of packets early in the coming Spring, before the great rush of emigration commences.

REMITTANCES.

Sight drafts payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland for sale as usual. For further particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT & Co.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30 including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
First-class Cabin Passage........$15
Deck passage........6

The splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock, precisely, thus affording passengers an opportunity of New-year's Day in New-York.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

To Montgomery, Ala	$26	To Columbus, S. C	$20
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Pilatka, Fla	23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
There will be no steamer on Wednesday, Jan. 5.
The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana........15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP HUNTSVILLE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the cargo of the HUNTSVILLE will be transferred to the steamship POTOMAC for transportation to Savannah, and shippers are requested and notified to effect insurance accordingly.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 105 Beekman-st.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—THE SUBscribers have on hand a fine assortment of sleighs of their own make, which are equal to any in the market for durability or style, consisting of pony, double sleighs, one and two seats, at their old stand No. 114 Warren-st., up-stairs.
ORDWAY & ELMER.

SLEIGHS.—STIVERS & SMITH HAVE FOR SALE at their manufactory, No. 89 Eldridge-st., near Grand, an elegant assortment of sleighs, of the Albany and Portland styles, of their own manufacture, warranted superior to any in the market.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE horses, gentle, young, perfectly sound and kind in single and double harness; also a sleigh, two carriages and a light wagon, to be seen at the stable No. 208 East 13th-st. near 1st-av., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH AND BELLS, in first-rate order, but little used, for sale low. Apply to DAVID BAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—FARE, $4.—Excursion tickets will be sold for all the trains on FRIDAY, Dec. 31, and SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859, to and from Philadelphia, (for New-Year's holiday,) good to return on Monday, Jan. 3, by any of the trains of that day.

Fare from Newark to Philadelphia and return, $3 50.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.—An Extra Train will leave New-York for Newark on Friday, Dec. 31, at 4½ P. M., and on Monday at 8:40 A. M.

Extra Trains will also leave Newark for New-York on Monday, Jan. 3, at 7:50, 8:50 and 9:50 A. M.

Excursion Tickets and Extra Accommodations to and from New-York, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New-Brunswick and Millstone, also provided for the 1st of January, as per bill and advertisement, commencing the 31st of December.
J. W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant-Superintendent N. J. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN WAVERLEY-PLACE, BROADway and Great Jones-st., on the 28th inst., a gentleman's short CLOAK, or CAPE, of blue cloth, bound with black braid, black velvet collar, and lined with alpaca. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 72 West 11th st.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, a FUR MINK MARTIN VICTORINE, on going through 4th-st. to Broadway or in Broadway between 4th and Prince sts. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with WM. L. SOUNTAG, No. 399, up stairs.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON OR ABOUT DEC. 16, a dark mink MUFF, in one of the 2d-av. cars, (through,) between 19th and 61st sts. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to the owner, at LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 162 Broadway.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, A GOLD PEN, KEY AND hook, either in 4th-av., between 18th and 24th sts., or in 24th-st., between 4th-av. and Madison-square Church. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 34 East 25th-st.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to
SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.

MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND UNDERMINE THE CONSTITUTION.—TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, adapt themselves to the three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sold, also, by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—ITS SUPERIORITY.

This excellent system of private medical and surgical practice is at once the safest, mildest and least inconvenient—with regard to diet, avocation, &c.—of any other method, while at the same time it is by far the most certain, prompt and efficacious treatment for Sexual and Seminal diseases extant. DR. C. D. HAMMOND, who was formerly a Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, the founder of this system, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is acknowledged to be the most successful practitioner in this line in America.

Office, NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST., east of Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon.
Author of "Medical Information for the Million," "Ricord's Practice Explained," &c., &c.

*** RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED may be had gratis, on application as above.

A WINTER WARNING TO SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION!

USE ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT for the cure and relief of all pulmonary disorders. It is the greatest discovery of the age, and is now first made known systematically to the public through the columns of this and other leading journals. It was discovered upon the Alpine pasturages of Switzerland, it being the herb eaten by the sheep grazing there. They suffer from diseases of the lungs, and their instinct pointed out the the remedy now offered to suffering man. Prepared as a tea tincture or balm. Sold, in cases at $10, or in half cases at $5, by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the leading colleges of Europe, at No. 188 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock gratis. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to L. A. GAMBS, Box No. 4,143 Post-office, New-York.

RICORD'S VELPEAU'S CIVIALE'S, Acton's, Curling's, and the venereal hospital practice of Paris and London. As some persons afflicted with seminal debility, and diseases of the Genito-urinary organs may not be aware of the fact, Dr. LARMONT takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City whose connection with the European Hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases. Those who have been unsuccessfully and barbarously treated with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, &c., will be presented with proofs by Dr. LARMONT that he will permanently cure them in the shortest possible time. Patients have private and separate rooms. Those living at a distance can be cured at Home, through the Express and Mail, as well and privately as at the Office, as the Medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness. Office No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y. Hours 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; it treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by CHAS. MILLER, No. 480 Broadway, New-York.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most responsible and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—WE SOLemnly swear that we are the sole proprietors thereof, and it is entirely false that any other person knows how, or has the right to manufacture or sell said Antidote. JOHN PYNE & CO., proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st. Caution.—A person, styling himself Dr. J. T. Stratton, advertises in the *Sun* of Dec. 14 and 15 that he is the proprietor of Watts' Nervous Antidote, and cautions all persons against purchasing any other; he also signs the name of Mrs Hayes, agent for Brooklyn. Such signature was wholly without the knowledge or consent of Mrs. Hayes, as she is the agent for Messrs. John Pyne & Co., who, to her knowledge, are the sole owners of Watts' Nervous Antidote. Mrs. MARGARET HAYES, No. 195 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanen and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the mild and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is his genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of the celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN H. SCHRODER, plaintiff, against MARY HAMILL, widow of PATRICK HAMILL, deceased, JAMES HAMILL, MARY ANN HAMILL, CATHARINE HAMILL and ELLIS HAMILL, children of said PATRICK HAMILL, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the seventh day of December, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, in Kings County, and State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated ——, 1858.
JOSEPH M. PRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d16-law6wTh. No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 26 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
WM. OOTHOUT, HENRY OOTHOUT, Ex'rs.
au19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
o14-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.—THE ATTENtion of the public is called to the large variety of armchairs, suitable for presents, at the warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 109 Mercer-st., near Prince, (late of Broadway.)

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. T. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

The New-York Times, Thursday, December 30, 1858.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Schooner Susan and the Fillibusters—Naval Courts-Martial Expected—The Cuban Revolutionary Movement—Gold on the Gila—The Belly Contract, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

I have the best authority for saying that the Administration have not heard from the schooner *Susan*, nor do they believe she has landed her men in Nicaragua. It is understood between the Governments that our vessels are to capture fillibusters if intercepted at sea, or if they succeed in landing, then the English are to send marines ashore to coöperate with the natives in expelling them.

I learn that several officers of the Navy will likely be brought before a Court-Martial on charges preferred by those who have been lately reinstated. These charges grow out of testimony given before the Naval Courts of Inquiry.

The statement of the claims of American citizens against Mexico is completed. They amount to nearly eleven millions of dollars. Statements of other claims are in course of preparation.

The reported revolutionary movement in Cuba has been anticipated by the Government here for two months past.

The recent important intelligence from the gold diggings on the Gila River comes in good time to facilitate the passage of the bill for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Arizona, and we may expect the subject to be promptly acted upon soon.

There is little hazard in saying that emigrants are pouring into the Gila mines at the rate of a thousand per month, at the lowest calculation, and if, by possibility, Congress should fail of favorable action upon the Territorial bill during the present session, we may reasonably anticipate the establishment of a "Squatter Sovereignty" State Government, and an application next year for the admission of Arizona into the Union as a State.

Señor JEREZ, the Nicaraguan Minister, who is now here, states to the Administration that his Government, as well as the Government of Costa Rica, withdraw their objections to that clause of that Cass-Yrissari treaty, which provides that the United States may land troops for the protection of the transit route,—because they now see that the same privilege must also be given to England and France, and that thus these several powers will balance each other, and restrain either of them from the abuse of the right conferred.

We have a statement here, also, to the effect that LOUIS NAPOLEON, while professing to take no interest whatever in the Belly contract with Nicaragua, and refusing to receive him publicly, nevertheless is sustaining him privately, and cherishing his canal project with much care. The public indifference to his scheme, manifested by the Emperor, is believed to be affected for the purpose of withdrawing attention from the subject until after the difficulties between Nicaragua and the United States are disposed of, so that there may be a clear field for the enforcement of the Belly grant. I give the rumors for what they may be worth to parties interested in the Isthmus transit.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Contrary to recent rumors and positive assertions, there is official authority for saying that the Government, up to noon to-day, had not received one word relative to the alleged return of the schooner *Susan* to Pensacola, from Nicaragua. The Government is in daily telegraphic communication with the federal officers at the several Southern ports, and it is kept advised of the fillibustering movements, so far as they can be ascertained. Every effort is made on its part to suppress them. The recent chartering of a steamboat at New-Orleans, with this view, was by the authority of the Government, in response to the application for that purpose.

It appears from the official returns from Bremen and Hamburg, two of the most important emigrant ports of Europe, that the number of emigrants thence to the United States was 41,344 for the ten months and a half previous to the 15th of November last. This is considerably less than the emigration for the corresponding period of the year previous.

Lord LYONS, according to the latest British advices, will reach Washington about the 1st of March.

Our Government has no recent advices from Mexico.

The President has signed a proclamation, ordering a public sale of 4,200,000 acres of land in Wisconsin during April and May, including the alternate sections which belong to the Government along the railroad lines. Such of the lands as may not be sold will be subject to private entry.

Advices have been received here, that the sloop-of-war *St. Marys* arrived at Guaymas on the 16th just in time to prevent the expulsion of Col. STONE's Surveying Party from Sonora.

Our Washington Correspondence.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—PRIVATE CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS—SPEECH OF MR. TAYLOR ON CENTRAL AMERICA—THE CASE OF LIEUT. BARTLETT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

In one respect Mexican generals are peculiar;—they never lose a battle, both parties always achieving a brilliant victory, even though to an impartial observer both armies seemed to be in full retreat from each other. A dispatch from a Mexican chieftain acknowledging a defeat, or failing to claim a signal and decisive rout of any opposing force that ever came within the range of his field-glass, would indeed be a curiosity. Every reader will remember that our first rumors of the battle of Buena Vista, coming from Mexican sources, nearly crazed the country with apprehension—for we were assured that Gen. TAYLOR and his little band were defeated and routed beyond hope; and SANTA ANNA's official dispatches announcing the battles which finally transformed him from a trusted leader of the Mexican hosts to an exiled fugitive, were sent to the remotest corner of the Republic laden with tidings of his "*victories* over the accursed invaders." It is well to refresh one's memory occasionally with these characteristic incidents of Mexican narrative, that we may judge accurately of the amount of reliance to be placed on Mexican news in relation to current events.

I telegraphed you, last evening, that the Mexican Legation professed to have news of the total rout of DEGALLADO by MIRAMON, and to believe that this event crushed out forever the hopes of the Liberals, who only a week before, were maintaining their attitude of determined hostility to the Church party, without a shadow or sign of weakening or discouragement. I gave voice, also, to the doubts expressed by gentlemen familiar with Mexican affairs, in relation to this news—doubts which to-day's developments go far to corroborate. Is it not strange, if the news of such important events really did reach the Mexican Legation, that the American Administration have no corroborating intelligence? Nor does the latest news from Vera Cruz, brought by the *Tennessee*, and telegraphed from New-Orleans, make the slightest allusion to any battle fought by DEGALLADO, except one in which he is distinctly declared to have triumphed; while the forces of ZULOAGA, whose General, MIRAMON, we are now told, had absolutely settled the hash of JUAREZ, and the Constitutionalists had been defeated before Puebla, and he himself, is stated to be preparing for flight from the City of Mexico. Possibly, DEGALLADO may have had an engagement with an unfortunate issue; but, if so, it is not probable and scarcely possible that the Mexican Legation could have received the news any earlier than the Associated Press, with specific details sufficient to justify positive conclusions. The rumor of a battle and victory, from time immemorial, has always come in advance of the specific statement of facts; and if anybody here really has the latter, at least the *rumor* of so important a result would have been current at Vera Cruz prior to the sailing thence of the *Tennessee*. Depend upon it that nothing has yet been received here which should give occasion for the least uneasiness to Señor MATA, or other Liberal sympathisers.

These holiday times seem to have little of joy for the host of claimants upon public justice who are here seeking the adjustment of their cases, and sadly awaiting the termination of Congressional jollification, in the hope that when the two Houses reassemble their cases may receive some attention. When we look at the private calendars and see them loaded down with business, the thoughtless cruelty of Congress in voting itself ten days' recess out of this brief session, must impress itself upon every sensitive mind. Could we call up the shades of fathers whose widows and orphans stand shivering and suffering at the doors of the National Legislature, and seat them at the festive boards of the Members who thus cruelly disregard their undeserved misfortunes, methinks many an Honorable cheek might blanch with conscience-stricken fear, or burn with shame. How many a sorrowing heart might have been made glad,—what a mountain load of distress might have been raised from the hearts of those whom Government is withholding sadly needed justice, had Congress devoted these ten squandered days to the consideration of private bills.

Can no remedy be devised for this growing evil? Is it not possible—if we persist in upholding the policy which supposes the Republic incapable of wrong, and so prohibits suit against it—to provide some prompt and ready method of securing redress to the private citizen? It was aptly remarked a few days ago by Mr. COMINS of Massachusetts, that while the President had much to say about the failure of foreign Governments to settle our claims against them, he never had a word for Congress in relation to claims of American citizens against *their own* Government. We constantly complain, for instance, that claims of our citizens arising in Cuba are not promptly settled, and we demand of Spain that she shall radically change her own policy in Cuba, in order that these cases may be adjusted without the loss of time required by a reference to Madrid; and yet our citizens come to Washington year after year, fruitlessly endeavoring to get a decision of their claims upon their own Government.

So, too, we protest, and threaten and bluster because feeble foreign States interpose legal forms of procedure which accomplish vexatious delays in the adjustment of cases in which American citizens are interested; yet what do we ourselves? Our own Court of Claims is a standing, and not very complimentary answer. We force claimants through all its perils, and when they have survived them and their wear and tear of purse, we turn them over to Congress, to run again the gauntlet of legislative delay and uncertainty. In short, our Court of Claims constitutes a sort of outer breakwater; if the claimant succeeds in crossing it safely, he is graciously accorded the privilege of a deep-sea swim for dear life! It is high time that public sentiment was attracted to this subject with a view to reform.

In the press of other matter last week, I omitted reference to the speech of the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, of New-York, upon our relations with Central America. Mr. TAYLOR had evidently studied his subject with great care, collecting a world of important facts necessary to its proper understanding, condensing them within the compass of an hour's speech, and embodying them in a form which must prove highly useful as a record and for reference. The admirably-sustained purpose of the speech was to expose the evident insincerity of England in her long-pending negotiations with the United States in reference to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty,—and to establish the fact that, to-day while professing to be providing a way in which to get honorably out of Central America, she is availing herself of the opportunity, in fact, to evade our demand, and secretly to make new arrangements which shall entangle or thwart American diplomacy, and exclude us for ever from our due weight and influence in the States through which lies one of the most important avenues to our Pacific possessions. In support of his position, Mr. T. cited abundant facts, exhibiting, upon the part of the British Government, "such repeated and positive contradictions between their language and their acts; such a dullness on their part in comprehending the English language, of which they are, unquestionably, the accomplished masters; and, finally, such unwillingness to speak plainly and act promptly, that very many honest people doubt their professions of good faith and plain-dealing with us in the Central American question." This statesmanlike speech should be carefully perused by those who desire to post themselves reliably in regard to the facts of the controversy of which it treats.

Very general surprise and much indignation is manifested, that the President did not include the renomination of Lieut. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT, of New-York, among those which he recently sent to the Senate. Lieutenant B. was the first to submit his case to a Court of Inquiry, and, after a long and tedious trial, his record was found absolutely clear of stain. Neither the President nor any other man will dare to assert that the most extraordinary efforts which were made to blacken his personal and professional character were successful in the slightest degree. Yet the secret malignity which has pursued him relentlessly for years seems to have invaded the Executive mansion as well, and moulded even the President of the United States to its base and wicked purposes.

The causes of Lieutenant BARTLETT's persecution are not to be found upon the record. That was openly admitted in a public railroad car, by Captain SCHENCK of the Navy—one of those who eagerly profited by his injury. Captain S. at the same time declared that he had only busied himself to keep *one* man out of the Navy, and that man was "WASH. BARTLETT." To accomplish this purpose he boasted that he had written letters to two United States Senators, and avowed that he would send more of the same sort, if he knew where to make them tell. This is the sort of machinery which has been employed to affix a stain upon the character, and a blight upon the life of an honorable man; and the President, knowing it all, has allowed himself to be made the serviceable tool of enemies who have not the courage to strike their blows in open daylight and like men.

I have long known that the chief among the underground unrecorded charges against Mr. BARTLETT was, that he refused to recognize the code *duello*. For this such men as SCHENCK brand him coward, though in maintaining his conscientious convictions he has displayed a moral courage superior to that which braves an hundred bullets. Is it not a pitiful outrage, that a gentleman should be tabooed from a profession which he is competent to adorn, simply because he does refuse to make himself a target for some fool to shoot at, in the vain supposition that a bullet through the head of one or the other will throw needed light upon the character of either! But it is well known that Mr. BUCHANAN has an admiration for a duellist almost amounting to awe, and of course the charge against BARTLETT, whispered by some serpent into his willing ear, was sufficient to secure his earnest services in putting a final seal to the act of base injustice.

S.

The Canal Convention at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

The resolution pending at the adjournment was taken up. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Canal Board be petitioned to recommend to the Legislature the further reduction of Canal tolls on all articles of downward-bound freight, the business and revenue of which may be increased by such reduction; also that the tolls on all articles of upward-bound freight now paying more than one mill per 1,000 pounds per mile be reduced to that amount.

A long debate ensued upon this.

Ex-Governor HUNT made a lengthy speech upon it.

An amendment was offered by Mr. J. C. WRIGHT, of Oswego, which was finally adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair to appear before the Canal Board and urge such a readjustment of tolls as will tend to increase the revenue of the Canals.

Mr. HENRY O'REILLY, of New-York, offered an explanatory amendment to the fifth resolution, as reported by the Business Committee last evening. It was unanimously adopted.

An unimportant debate followed in relation to the effect of the Reciprocity Treaty on flour manufactured in America.

The Chair announced the following Committee to prepare an address and memorials to the Legislature:

Erie—S. B. Hunt.
Monroe—J. T. Lacy.
Oswego—H. Fitzhugh.
Onondaga—T. G. Alvord.
New-York—H. O'Reilly.

Also the following State Committee:

Erie—H. Niles, A. M. Clapp.
Niagara—T. T. Flagler.
Orleans—H. J. Sickles.
Monroe—Thomas Parsons, W. Mudgett, Jr.
Wayne—J. O. Ford.
Onondaga—J. J. Glass, D. H. Eaton.
Oneida—A. E. Culver.
Oswego—L. B. Crocker, O. H. Hastings.
Jefferson—H. S. McCollum.
Rensselaer—— Mathews.
Albany—S. G. Chase.
New-York—W. C. Rice, J. J. Higbee, J. Myers.

Also, the following Committee to confer with the Canal Board:

Oswego—Messrs. Wright, Merrick and Fitzhugh.
Fulton—Messrs. Wolcott and Kenyon.
Buffalo—Messrs. Niles, Monteath, J. Allen, Jr., and H. W. Rogers.
Niagara—Mr. Spaulding.
Orleans—Mr. Sickles.
Monroe—Mr. Mudgett.
Wayne—Mr. Ford.
Syracuse—Messrs. Eaton and Monroe.

A vote of thanks was passed to the officers, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the State Central Committee.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

No. 17.—The claimants and owners of the steamer *Louisiana vs.* Isaac Fisher, et al. Appeal from the District Court of Maryland. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court, with costs and interest.

No. 21.—Benjamin Ford *vs.* John S. and Herman Williams. Error to the District Court of Maryland. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause, with directions to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 19.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *vs.* Wm. Ravenel. Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of said Court, with costs.

No. 7.—James Kelsey *vs.* Robert Forsyth. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment with costs.

No. 109—December Term of 1857.—Edmund Rice *vs.* The Minnesota and Northern Railway Company. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to reinstate the cause.

No. 36.—McKinley, Garnoch & Co. *vs.* Wm. Morrish, claimant of the ship *Pons Aelii*. Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss for irregularities.

No. 32.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company *vs.* Philip Quigley. Argument commenced for the plaintiffs and continued for the defendants.

No. 6. The Covington Drawbridge Company et al. *vs.* Alexander D. Shepherd et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Court with costs.

No. 32. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company *vs.* Philip Quigley. Argument for defendant continued, and concluded for plaintiff.

Fire and Loss of Life at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

By a fire, last night, five large buildings, the same block with the telegraph office, were consumed in two hours. They were partly insured. Two persons, named GRANT and HAGAR, were burnt to death, and others were missing.

Emigration from New-Orleans to Cuba.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

It is reported that emigration to Cuba has been going on here quietly and legally for months past, and it is supposed the emigrants have left at the invitation of the revolutionists in that Island. A secret agent of the Government is here, but as yet has been unable to detect any illegal emigration.

The Case of the Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The *Wanderer* case was resumed to-day. The first witness refused to testify and was imprisoned.

Capt. FRAZIER, of the steamer *Augusta*, testified that he carried one hundred and seventy-two negroes within two miles of Augusta, on the 13th of December, who were unable to talk English, and that he believed they were Africans.

Capt. CHRISTY, of the steam-tug *Lamar*, refused to testify, when the investigation was adjourned until to-morrow.

Numerous witnesses are in attendance.

Sleighing in Philadelphia—Dinner to the Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

It has been snowing here since 10 o'clock this morning. The snow this evening is three inches deep, and the sleighs are running.

The Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, Minister to Austria, dined with a number of his friends in this city this afternoon. He sails for Havre in the steamer which leaves New-York on the 8th prox.

Trouble in the Canadian Cabinet.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Mr. SICOTTE, Commissioner of Public Works, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, in consequence of a disagreement on the Seat of Government question—his colleagues insisting on carrying out the Queen's decision in favor of Bytown and he differing.

Three Persons Drowned.

SQUAN, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 29.

On Saturday last, WILLIAM SHERMAN, with two daughters of CURTIS HAVENS, aged eleven and four years, were drowned while crossing Squan River in a small boat. It is supposed the boat leaked so badly as to fill and swamp. Their bodies were recovered on Tuesday afternoon.

Murder at Sea.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

WILLIAM TRANSUE, of Williamsburg, N. Y., was killed by MARK DORITY, of Concord, N. H., in a quarrel on board the whale ship *California*, of New-Bedford, Nov. 1; both were seamen. DORITY was placed in the hands of the American Consul at Bahia.

European Steamers.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th inst., in view of the weather reported by recent arrivals, is hardly considered due at this port before Friday.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed at noon with fifty-eight passengers for Liverpool and twenty-one for Halifax, and about seventy-seven thousand dollars in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived at her wharf in sixty-two hours from New-York. All well.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

The United States Mail steamship *Jas. Adger*, Capt. R. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday, in the Jail on Raymond-street. An act was presented, by Supervisor T. G. BERGEN, in favor of reducing the fees attached to the office of Sheriff to about $3,200, with the profits to be derived from boarding prisoners, out of which the Sheriff to be required to pay for all assistance required. The act was not exactly in a shape to please a majority of even those who had any definite idea of what they did want, and so the whole subject was referred to the Law Committee. It is not proposed to make any change during the term of office of the present incumbent. The draft of an act regulating the taking-up of oysters in the waters adjoining Kings County was submitted and referred to the same Committee. The County Treasurer reported that the Commissioners of Excise have not paid any money into the Treasury the present year received for tavern or grocery licences granted. The Jail Committee reported that the cells in the male department of the prison were very much crowded; that in some cells there were as many as six prisoners. The Committee were authorized to arrange the upper story of the female department so that it can be used for male prisoners. The Board, after transacting considerable routine business, adjourned for two weeks.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHEMICAL FACTORY BY FIRE.—At a little before 6 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the chemical factory of Dr. EDWARD R. SQUIBB, No. 149 Furman-street, and before the fire could be extinguished all of the stock and fixtures were destroyed, and the building (three stories high and built of brick) was a mass of ruins. The firemen turned out promptly, but, notwithstanding there was an abundant supply of Ridgewood water, the contents of the building were of such a combustible nature that they could do nothing more than prevent the fire from spreading to adjoining property. In this work the firemen were engaged until 11 o'clock last night. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a boy engaged in sealing bottles of chemicals. The entire loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $8,000, a part of which only is covered by insurance. Dr. SQUIBB in attempting to save his books and papers from the burning building, was himself badly burnt about the face and head. The destruction of this factory is looked upon as a public calamity by the profession.

SUPREME COURT.—The Special Term Calendar will not be called until January 5, Wednesday, when the first twenty causes will be called. Litigated motions, on notice, will be heard on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be a session of the Special Term on Friday, 31st inst.

[Advertisement.]

DR. SPRING'S OLD BRICK CHURCH.—When this property was sold, a year or two ago, we remember among the precious relics of departed generations that were carefully disentombed, we saw a silver plate, which was nearly all that was left from the coffin of the ancestor of one of the oldest families in New-York. We speak of Mr. BLACK, of the firm of BALL, BLACK & CO. Those old structures were swept away, and a new and a vast edifice has been erected, now known as the TIMES Building. It is the most conspicuous, accessible, convenient, and central spot on the Island of Manhattan. Around it cluster more associations that are tender and inspiring than around any other spot; but the two of the best rooms in that great establishment have been dedicated to one of the most important things that ever attracts the attention of mankind, and that is a spot where the traveler, the walker, the stranger, the *habitué*, the lawyer, the saint, lady, gentleman, or man of leisure, can get the best breakfast, the best dinner, the best lunch, that can be found in the City of New-York for the same amount of money, in the same space of time. CROOK & DUFF are masters of their business, and from everybody who has gone into their establishment, that is a judge in such matters, they have received undivided encomiums.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $7 50 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. are selling off a large stock of elegant books at auction, under Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASE UNDERSTAND,

That GAYETTY's Medicated Paper for the water-closet, is the only pure paper ever made. It is valuable to the healthiest persons as a luxury, and a preventive of piles, which disease it palliates at once and ultimately cures. Put up in neat packages, suitable for Holiday gifts. Only headquarters No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists. "J. C. GAYETTY" is water-marked in each sheet, and the autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
New Styles
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

The Winter Hat, par excellence, is undoubtedly that manufactured by our friend KNOX, and sold at his great store, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Possessing all the essential qualities of lightness and durability, it exhibits the perfection of shape and finish for which the productions of this gentleman are always celebrated.

[Advertisement.]

GEORGE ALBANY's last and best story,
MART, THE TRAPPER,
or the
SCOUT UPON THE TRAIL!
Is now ready in the New-York *Mercury*.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

We are closing out all our favorite styles of WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent. D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHTHISIC OR ASTHMA.—Those of our readers who suffer from this distressing complaint, are referred to the advertisement of JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Spurious articles are abroad. Look at the water-mark. "Holloway, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping each box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

RARE GIFTS! AT WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!!

English Velvet Carpeting $1 12 per yard; Brussels 75c.; All-wool Ingrains 37c.; Rugs, Ottomans, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—The subscriber will pay in full, on presentation at his office, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, all demands due by the late firm of J. H. PRENTICE & Co., compromised or otherwise.

JOHN H. PRENTICE.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Velvet Cloaks, Talmas, &c., 40 per cent. below cost, No. 296 Canal-street, and No. 503 Broadway.

B. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DORLEN & SHAFFER, Nos. 243 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29.

$15,000	Mo. St. 6s....s60	89⅞	100	Harlem R.R........	12⅜
47,000	do............	90⅛	550	Harl'm R.R.Pref.s60	32
7,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	94¾	300	do..............	32¼
12,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b..	91⅞	450	Reading Railroad..	52⅛
4,000	do............	94	450	do..........s30	52
1,000	Brook. C. W. L..	103	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.s60	49¾
1,000	Erie R. Bds. '75..	45	100	do............	50
1,000	Hud. R.R.1st M..	104¼	150	do........s10	50
1,000	do	104	150	do............	50⅛
4,000	Mich.S.Sk. F.B..	73⅜	50	do............	50¼
11,500	Ill. Cen. Rail.B..	88	220	do........s10	50¼
5,000	do s60	87⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R.R..	20⅜
5,000	LaC. & Mil. Land Grant B...... s10	25	100	do........s30	20¼
4,000	N.J.Cen.2dM.B..	90	100	M. S. & N. I. Gd. S.	47⅞
1000	L.E. &W. 2d mt. bs	53	100	do............	47¾
1000	M. S. 2d mtg. bds..	62¼	50	Panama R. R......	122⅜
20	Ocean Bank........	97	100	do........s60	122
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	106¼	5	Ill. Cen. R. R.....	67⅜
10	Home Ins. Co.....	105	50	do........s30	67¼
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	99¾	100	do............	67¾
225	Pacific M. St'p Co..	90½	20	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	8⅜
100	do........s60	90¾	150	Gale. & Chica. R.R.	70⅞
25	New-Jersey Zinc..	7¾	100	do........b10	70⅞
75	Brunsw'k C'y L.Co.	3⅛	200	do........b3	71
100	Guilford Mining Co.	1⅝	250	do............	71⅛
550	N. Y. Central R.R.	83⅞	100	do........s10	71
200	do........b60	83⅞	200	Clev. & To. R.R.b60	31⅛
100	do........bnw	83¾	25	do............	31⅛
550	do........s30	83¾	100	do............	31⅜
300	do........b60	84	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R...	58⅜
1000	do............	84	100	do............	58⅜
100	do....b60 aft10	84	200	do........s60	58½
140	Erie R.R.........	16¾	35	Chi., Bur. & Q.R.R	49¾
100	do........s30	16¾	275	La Crosse & Mil.RR.	3
100	do........s15	16¾	5	do............	2¾
			5	Third-avenue R. R.	122

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s......	99	200	Reading R. R...s60	52
13,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	94¾	100	do............	52⅜
50,000	Missouri State 6s	90⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	51⅛
2,000	do............	90⅛	800	do........s30	51
5,000	do........s60	89⅞	150	do........b60	51¼
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s.....	100	50	Illinois Cen. R. R..	67⅜
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.s60	87	20	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	20⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.b30	91	100	do........b30	20⅜
10	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	99¾	70	do............	20⅜
50	Stonington R. R...	58	400	Mich. S.&N.I.G.S.	48
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R...	84	10	Panama Railroad..	122⅜
100	do........s15	83⅞	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R...	71⅜
50	do........s30	84⅛	50	do........b60	71⅞
100	do........b10	84	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R...	58⅞
100	do........b12	84	250	do............	59
100	do........b60	84	200	L. C. & Mil. R. R...	2⅞
50	Erie Railroad......	16⅞	25	do............	2¾

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange, to-day, were again marked, as on Tuesday, by a sharp contest for the ascendancy on the part of the *short* sellers on time. They muster strong in numbers at the Board and in the ante-room, but have against them the usual upward inclination of the market for the opening of the New-Year, and the very free and determined purchases, evinced both yesterday and to-day, of one or two leading jobbers, for the *Bull* account. The State Stocks were generally firm, and a fair amount of business was done in some of the Railway Bonds at firm prices. Hudson first mortgage brought 104½, and the bid for Harlem first mortgage was 89, without bringing out sellers; Illinois Central Bonds were 88 cash, and 87½@87 on seller's option. The April interest, which was never in doubt, will be arranged for without reference to another assessment on the Shares. The latter went up this afternoon to 68 ⅌ cent. The main contest to-day was against N. Y. Central, which opened at 83⅞ ⅌ cent. sales, and left off at 84 ⅌ cent bid. The reported cash sales of yesterday seemed to afford little or no addition to the certificates on the Street, and the Stock is again comparatively scarce for immediate delivery. As it is now within a few weeks of another 4 ⅌ cent. dividend, the course of the transfers is rather from than to the Street. The speculative sales against Pacific Mail, which some parties already *short* of the Stock, have attributed to certain knowing capitalists, appeared to come this afternoon from a different quarter, and through a different broker. Conjecture would probably be as near right to assign such sales to the old party who experimented at 70@80@81 ⅌ cent. before the late dividends, as to Mr. VANDERBILT, though nothing is more natural than to attribute the movement to the secret designs of the sworn ally of the Company. The cash stock left off 90¾@91 ⅌ cent.; sales 500 shares, seller 30 days, at 90½; and 100, buyer 30 days, at 91 ⅌ cent. Panama, and Delaware and Hudson were both firm at yesterday's rates, and but a limited amount of either offered. Reading improved to 52½ ⅌ cent., and Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Galena were all firm, and ½ ⅌ cent. higher at the close. The general market left off firm.

We hear of no change in Money rates. The Stock Brokers, of established credit, as borrowers on demand, are supplied at 4 ⅌ cent., and deposits are occasionally left with them at 3 ⅌ cent. They relend on the Street at 5@6 ⅌ cent.—the difference between time and cash bargains being made uniform at 6 ⅌ cent., by standing rule of the Stock Exchange. The Bullion demand this week is inconsiderable for Europe, and the amount of Gold Coin to the South is falling off. The New Orleans Banks now hold $15,742,694. The Sub-Treasury disbursements for the week look like reaching $800,000, and some further sums are coming into Bank from the near cities. The following is the summary of the Bank movement at the four principal cities, as officially returned this week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	
New-York, Dec. 25...	$126,716,365	$88,479,095	[illegible]
Boston, Dec 27......	59,701,000	21,784,000	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Dec. 27.	26,232,551	16,725,9[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, Dec. 18.	18,877,458	22,863,8[illegible]	[illegible]
Sub-Trea., N.Y., Dec. 25	......		[illegible]
Total............	$231,527,374	151,022,4[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week.........	230,955,964	152,390,[illegible]	[illegible]

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $354,180; paid out, $414,336, and held at the close $5,441,897. The payments include $96,000 on California drafts by this day's mail. The duties on the cargo of the *Asia* and other foreign arrivals, gave the Custom-house $169,000, included in the above receipts of the Sub-Treasury.

We are requested to give notice that parties holding large amounts of coupons due 1st January, payable at the Bank of Commerce, are requested to leave them at the Bank on Thursday for examination. For such, checks will be ready at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, thus expediting the payment materially.

The California packet *Illinois* arrived here to-day with the San Francisco mail and treasure list of Monday, Dec. 6. The Gold manifest is $1,494,379. The total shipments from San Francisco to the 1st December, for the year 1859, to all parts of the world are $43,969,172, against $44,432,323 same time last year. The receipts of Dust for the fortnight preceding the departure of this packet were light, and the market was well cleaned of Bar Gold to make up the present liberal remittances. The *Shipping List* says of the Money Market:

> The receipts of gold dust have been very light during the fortnight, yet a large remittance will go forward by this mail. Shippers of treasure are obliged to export coin, owing to the great scarcity of bars, lists of 880 fine being quick at par. The actual setting in of the rainy season is still deferred, and miners who have thrown up large quantities of pay-dirt during the past Summer are delayed in realizing their gains by the want of water. A very large quantity of dust will be washed out in a few weeks, as soon as the necessary quantum of rain is afforded, and the accounts between the miners and the country traders be thereby more equally balanced than they are at present.
>
> Money is in more active demand by this mail, and rates not quite so easy. Satisfactory collaterals and prime paper are taken at 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month; loans on real estate are unchanged.
>
> There has been a moderate business done in stocks. State Bonds are scarce and inquired for. Sales are made at our figures with coupons since 1st July; a rate that, according to the decision of the New-York Board of Brokers, puts them above latest quoted sales in the market.

The Park Bank has declared a half yearly dividend of 4 ⅌ cent.; the Phenix Bank 3½; the Atlantic Bank 3½; New-York County Bank 3½, and Market Bank 3½ ⅌ cent. The Mechanic's Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7 ⅌ cent.

The Illinois State Interest, due 1st Monday in January, will be paid, in this City, by Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., Bankers, Exchange-place.

The *Asia* brought intelligence from the English Committee on the finances of the Illinois Central Company, that a temporary credit to the extent, in case of need, of £150,000, will probably be opened in London to aid the New-York management in their money engagements through the Winter and Spring, including the 1st of April interest on the Construction Bonds. Should this credit be confirmed, and the negotiation placed upon a footing to satisfy the principal English Stockholders, as an alternative to the assessment of $5 upon the shares, the call for the latter will not be made.

The transfers of the Michigan Southern Company will be closed on the 31st inst., to reopen on the 6th January.

The transfers of the Reading Company will close on the 31st inst., to reopen, after the annual election at Philadelphia, on the 12th January.

The January interest upon the Bonds of the New-York and Richmond Coal Company will be paid by the Company at No. 11 Tontine Buildings, Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON firmer. Sales to-day 3,600 bales, of which 2,000 were at 11⅝c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON market unsettled, but prices unchanged. Sales to-day 950 bales.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY dull at 21½c. HOGS unchanged; sales 900 at $6 25@$6 50. Two lots averaging 200@300 lbs. sold for $7. Receipts to-day 3,000. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled. MESS PORK—sales 300 bbls. at $18, for future delivery. BULK MEATS lower. LARD 11⅜@11¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,500 bales, at easier, but not quotably lower prices. FLOUR steady, at $5 for superfine. COFFEE quiet, and declined ⅛c.@¼c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR has a declining tendency. WHEAT steady. CORN advancing; White 68c.@71c.; Yellow 74c.@75c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY dull.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 95½; Reading Railroad, 26⅜; Morris Canal, no sales; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅜.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Kangaroo........	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia............	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Pacific..........	Jan. 8	New-York	Galway.
Fulton..........	Jan. 8	New-York	Southam'n.
Weser...........	Jan. 8	New-York	Bremen.
Canada..........	Jan. 12	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser...........	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York.
Fulton..........	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
America.........	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia........	Dec. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow.........	Dec. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
North American..	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Africa..........	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura............	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Illinois........	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City.....	Jan. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee.......	Jan. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City.....	Jan. 3	New-York	Havana.
Isabel..........	Jan. 4	Charleston	Havana.
FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.			
Karnak..........	Jan. 10	New-York	Nassau.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Judge Vanderbilt, Dr. Oliver White, J. Brown, A. W. Goodell, S. Carleton, W. Freeman, Mr. Green, E. L. Stanwood, Jas. Levy, N. D. Woodhull, J. O. Amsbury, E. H. Crowley, S. E. Brownell, S. Rembert, S. Mayer, Mr. Stevens, W. H. Wilkinson, Geo. Hardinge, Lieut. Thos. R. S. Lawrence, N. R. Sceville and lady, Lieut. I. J. McKinley, Chas. De Witt, Mrs. Hawthorn, Miss L. W. Smith, J. Milton Terry, J. N. Witcher, G. Wallingsford, E. A. Aldrich, Chas. G. Blackwell, W. Walker, D. B. Brown and lady, Miss Agnes Taylor, Mrs. Margaret Williams, Mrs. P. W. Woodhull, Miss M. Croft, Miss McCreery, Mrs. R. H. Tittle, Miss E. J. Graham, E. Fingernagle, lady and son, J. Rafferty, F. Muller, T. Cook, J. R. Oberine, H. Smith, Danl. Mahoney, S. Wolff and lady, J. M. Graw, E. Hurricane, J. Gray, Robt. Douglass, T. L. Carroll, J. C. Wisner, P. M. Mure, and 17 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall—From San Francisco—Capt. Ord, wife and 3 children, the Hon. N. Bennett, W. H. Parker, R. O. Tyler, Mrs. Judah and 3 children, Capt. Hyde, W. Taaft, Mrs. J. C. Wood, 3 children and servant, Capt. Hall and wife, C. Simpkins, J. C. Clark, G. M. Perry, W. H. Gray, Mrs. Suydam, Mrs. Williams, L. Bowling, G. Brook, J. Hilliary, Mrs. Monkhouse and child, C. R. Steiger, B. W. Field, B. E. Beedman, C. E. Dunning, R. H. Gilliott, P. J. Young, T. Walker, D. Dorcheimer, Mr. Benjamin, Dr. Bradley, G. Morgan, T. Harding, Mr. Soubens, P. Huntley, C. A. Bartlett, W. H. Bartlett, J. E. Fitzpatrick, W. M. Hale, C. Benham, C. C. Beekman, E. L. Goold, wife and child, Mrs. Fair, J. M. Marsh, Lieut. Morgan, J. C. Williams, J. Kelly, sister and 2 children, S. Keibury, R. S. King and wife, L. Segier, J. Segier, G. Pointsett, G. W. Farrar, C. C. Brown, W. Manear, Joshua Howard, J. J. Caranac, Mr. Watley, Mr. Bonflier, T. Darien and wife, Miss Darien, F. Sealer, T. Stainer, J. Cranmore, M. Austin, and 200 others. From Aspinwall—W. E. Sibell, G. S. Allen, Capt. Green, Napoleon Larra, S. Magaw, U. S. N., Mr. Simons, and others.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—John M. Tatnall, H. A. Wilbur, George Bradley, T. N. Nichols, J. McKenzie, L. A. Carman, W. B. Stone, and 10 in the steerage.

In schr. Kingfisher, from Monrovia—Mrs. N. H. Topping and 3 children, J. Logan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 41 | Moon rises.... 3 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 56 | Gov. Island. 4 45 | Hell Gate..... 6 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Derby, Hutchinson, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks H. S. Fisk, Fisk, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; S. Moxley, Holm, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Vigo, Thurlow, Buenos Ayres, Simpson & Mayhew; Pamelia Flood, McCormack, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs S. W. Angier, Toothaker, San Juan, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Melvina, Sutton, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Mariner, Atkinson, Palermo and Marseilles, Thos. Wimniett.

Schooners Arcola, Corson, Matanzas, S. Godwin; J. Price, Strout, Darien, C. & E. J. Peters; J. W. Bell, Dayton, Bristol, S. Kenny; Tartar, (Br.,) Frazer, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, master; E. Kerr, Martin, St. Martha, Handy & Everett; Col. Satterly, Davis, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Illinois, McGowan, Aspinwall Dec. 20, at 3 P. M., with treasure and passengers, to M. O. Roberts. The U. S. steam-frigate Roanoke, Flag Officer McIntosh, was in the harbor at Aspinwall. The British ship-of-the-line Cæsar, 90 guns, and Diadem, with 32 10 inch guns, had arrived at San Juan, Nic. No date, lat. 28, lon. 74 36, passed schr. Wm. McKee, bd. S. W. Dec. 28, 1 P. M., lat. 37, lon. 74 20, passed schr. Wm. Mulford, beating to northward.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Fortune, Havener, Malaga Nov. 1, and Gibraltar 3d, with lemons, raisins, &c., to Draper & Devlin. From the lon. of 45 to 60, passed pieces of ship's rail, spars, bulwarks, &c. The F. has experienced heavy weather during the passage—split sails, &c.

Bark David Nickels, (of Searsport,) Ellis, Savanna la Mar 24 ds., with logwood, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Kingfisher, Patterson, Monrovia, W. C. A., 85 ds., via St. Thomas 12th inst., where she put in, short of provisions—previously reported, with palm-oil, ivory, &c., to Benner & Deake.

Schr. Florence, Pickham, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal to J. M. Huntington, of Norwich, where she is bound.

Schr. D. J. Sawyer, Hall, Machias 11 ds., with lath to master.

Schr. Vendovi, Harden, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. B. S. Johnson, Lockwood, Conwaybor', S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Anson, Tuttle, Bridgeport, with mdse.

Schr. H. P. Simmons, Barrett, Philadelphia 4 ds., coal.

Schr. H. B. Bascom, Burke, Philadelphia 4 ds., coal.

Schr. G. F. Brown, Dukes, Philadelphia 5 ds., coal.

☞ The pilot-boats Jane, James Avery, Wm. J. Romer, and Edwin Forrest came in this afternoon from sea, and reported no inward-bound vessels within 40 miles of the Hook.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., with snow.

Sailed.

Steamship Edinburg, (Br., screw,) Cumming, Glasgow; Marion, Foster, Charleston. Ship Derby, Hutchinson, San Francisco. Bark Vigo, Thurlow, Buenos Ayres.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Dec. 28—Arr. schrs. Mary Emma, of Barnstable, New-York, for Wareham; Hamor, of Eden, Salisbury, Providence, for Virginia, (sailed, and returned in consequence of head winds; Deborah Jane, Winsmore, Philadelphia, for Nantucket; Susan, Bacon, Clinton, for Providence; John Wesley, Hovey, Elizabethport, for Providence; Citizen, Woodhull, New-York, for Providence. In port—Brig John Balch, for Havana about Jan. 1; Boronda, Morning Light, E. Baldwin, Boston, for St. Mary's, (returned for ballast;) schrs. J. Ireland, Liberty, Susan Ludwig, Emily C. Horton, Mary; sloops Rienzi, and Vigilant—all previously reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29—Arr. bark Minnesota, fm. Pernambuco on the 1st inst.

Left at Pernambuco, "California Packet," from New-York, for Montevideo, with mainmast sprung, and leaky. She was discharging her cargo.

Spoke, off Pernambuco, ship Milton, of Boston, with mainmasts sprung. She was being towed into port by a steamer.

The steamers Fulton, Harriet Lane, and Water Witch had arrived at Pernambuco, coaled, and sailed for St. Catharine's.

BOSTON, Dec. 29—Arr. steamer City of Norfolk, Parker, Baltimore; ship Clarissa, Bunton, Calcutta.

Off Chatham, at sunset—Steamer Victoria, from Newfoundland, for New-York.

MOBILE, Dec. 29—The ship Sagamore collided with the ship Lady Russell, in the Mobile Bay, to-day, and the damage to the latter is $1,500.

Miscellaneous.

KEY WEST, Dec. 21.—I am happy to inform you that we are still without wrecks or vessels in distress, and I have faith to believe we shall have no more upon this coast this year, as I think shipmasters are becoming more acquainted with the new lights and the changing of Carysfort light to a revolving one.

The Underwriters' schr. Oriental, Capt. Hoyt, arrived here on Saturday, from Nassau, and will leave again this afternoon.

The bark Lyra, recently condemned at this port for being engaged in the slave-trade, was sold to-day, with sails, rigging, boats, &c., for $4,350, to A. T. Tift, Esq., of this city, who will use her for the general freighting business.

The schr. Forest King, Perry, came in yesterday, to make some slight repairs, and will sail this afternoon for New-York.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

MOBILE, Dec. 21.—The steamer Sea Witch, (lighter,) burst her boiler and sunk in Mobile Bay, with 100 bales cotton for bark Edwin, for Boston, shipped by Dwight & Co. The steamer was unseaworthy. The bark Edwin was on Dog River Bar, and the Sea Witch took the cotton down to her, and when alongside the boiler exploded. The steamer sunk immediately. Two men are missing, and four or five wounded. The Sea Witch was an old boat, and had been condemned for lightering by the Inspectors.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

John McCormick, of Scotland, Assistant Surgeon, died Dec. 3, on board H. B. M. ship Alert, at Taboga. His remains were interred on the Morro Island, in the burying-ground of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Spoken, &c.

Univers—ship, stg. N., under close-reefed topsails, blowing a gale at the time, Dec. 22, lat. 33 10, lon. 74.

Brothers—bark, from Cienfuegos, bound to the northward, Dec. 18, off Key West.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

Arr. Nov. 20, Fr. ship Turgot, Harrostegui, Bordeaux 146 ds.; clipper ship Silver Star, Wade, New-York 140 ds.; 21st, bark Hyack, Peterson, De Castries Bay 21 ds.; 22d, str. Panama, Dall, Victoria 4 ds.; 23d, str. Santa Cruz, Fauntleroy, Victoria 6 ds.; 24th, str. Senator, Seely, San Diego 2 ds.; 25th, Danish bark Farvel, Fisher, Hamburg 163 ds.; 27th, str. Hermann, Patterson, New-York 94 ds., via Rio, Valparaiso, and Panama; 28th, str. Cortes, Huntington, Victoria 6 ds., via Portland; Dec. 1, str. J. L. Stephens, Lapidge, Panama 13 ds. 19 hrs.; bark Yankee, Smith, Honolulu 13 ds.; 2d, bark Ella Frances, Blinn, Seattle 12 ds., via Cape Flattery 10 ds.; bark Gold Hunter, Hatch, Humboldt 36 hours.

Cld.—Nov. 19, bark Willimantic, Pinkham, Victoria; schr. Olivia, Allen, Guaymas; 20th, str. Golden Age, Watkins, Panama; ship Caroline Tucker, Congdon, Callao; bark Myrtle, ——, Hong Kong; Danish bark Emilie, Duck, Valparaiso; schr. Julius Pringle, Garcia, San Pedro; 22d, Br. ship Carntyne, Spark, Hong Kong; sch. Elsie, Albrecht, Manzanillo; 23d, str. Pacific, Haley, Victoria; ship Alexander, Holway, Melbourne; 24th, ships Alboni, Barnaby, Shanghae; Golden City, Leary, do.; schr. Ella Fisher, Allen, whaling voyage; 26th, bark Live Yankee, Wiggin, Portland; sloop Olive, Bogart, whaling cruise; 27th, ship Coronet, Flowers, New-York; bark Storm Bird, Girard, Port Townsend; schr. San Diego, Crofton, Johnston's Island; 29th, str. Santa Cruz, Fauntleroy, Victoria; 30th, ship Eagle Wing, Worth, Shanghae; bark Jane A. Falkinburg, Flavel, Astoria; N. G. brig Ellenta, Warren, Tahiti; Dec. 1, ship Fortuna, Scudder, Honolulu; 2d, strs. John L. Stephens, Lappidge, Benicia; Panama, Dall, Victoria; Senator, Seely, San Diego.

Foreign Ports.

PER STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS.]

ASPINWALL—Dec. 4, arr. barks Cambridge, Sparrow, from Boston; 6th, Br. str. Dee, Reeks, from San Juan del Norte; 10th, Br. schr. Eye, from Porto Bello; Br. str. Medway, from St. Thomas; 14th, Am. str. Illinois, McGowan, from New-York; 15th, str. Granada, Berryman, from Havana; 18th, Am. schr. Ida Della Torre, Tyler, from New-York.

Sailed—Dec. 5, Br. schr. Rachael McCloud, for Kingston; 7th, U. S. supply-ship Relief, Strong, for New-York; 8th, U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Kennedy, for San Juan del Norte; 10th, Br. str. Dee, for St. Thomas; 11th, Br. str. Medway, for San Juan del Norte; 14th, Br. schr. Carlota, for Carthagena; 15th, Am. brig King Brothers, do.; 20th, Am. strs. Granada, for Havana; Illinois, for New-York.

CALLAO—Am. ships arr.: Nov. 13, Cherubim, from the Chinchas; Charles Hill, do.; 16th, Rival, do.; J. B. Hoxie, do.; Viking, do.; 22d, Blondell, do.; 23d, Star of Hope, 37 ds. from Acapulco; 24th, Emily Farnum, from the Chinchas; 26th, Borodino, do.

Am. ships sailed—Nov. 12, Chancellor, for the United States; Monsoon, do.; Mary Goodell, do.—all before reported; 16th, Helen McGaw, for the Chinchas; Charles Hill, do.; Civilian, do.; 18th, Rival, do.; 20th, Viking, do.; J. B. Hoxie, do.; Cristina, for Lambeyeque and Central America; 22d, Speedwell, for the Chinchas; 22d, Carlos Magnus, for the United States.

Am. ships in port—Rock Light, Mary McNear, White Falcon, Western Chief, Blondell, Emily Farnum, John Cottle, Victory.

IQUIQUE—Nov. 15, in port, Am. bark Eliza, with 8,000 qtls. nitrate of soda, for Baltimore.

Exports of nitrate of soda, in all the month of November—Fr. ships Pondicherry, with 14,786 qtls., for Havre; Normandie, 14,100, for do.; Bremen bark Condor, 8,700, for Hamburg; Bremen brig Thetis, 6,000, for orders; barks Sunium, (Br.,) 9,000, for Liverpool; Mystery, (Br.,) 6,500, for do.; Chieftain, (Br.,) 14,069, for do.

A few parcels only are in the market, and the price asked is 24 rls. cash, or 22 rls. money placed in Valparaiso.

PAITA—Off and on, Nov. 19, bark Meslin, 950 sp.; no date, ship Gen. Scott, 1,000 sp.; 23d, ship Zephyr, for letters, 880 sp., bark A. Maria, do., 650 sp., and landed a sick man; 26th, Clifford Wagner, as last reported, shipped men, and put to sea; schr. Monterey, 150 humpback. Sailed—Nov. 17, Am. ship Santiago, for Tumbes, Leonard G. Sanford, Esq., U. S. Consul, passenger.

TUMBES—In port, ship William Lee—no report. The ship Nantucket and bark Congaree were expected in every day.

VALPARAISO—Arr. Nov. 1, Am. ship Washington Booth, 82 ds. from Baltimore; 13th, Am. bark White Sea, from Iquique; Br. bark Spes, from San Francisco, with 15,000 fanegas barley.

Sailed—Nov. 1, Am. ship Victory, for Callao, (where she had arrived;) 7th, Isabella C. Jones, for Tongoy.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No 88 Nassau-st., two doors South of Fulton-st.

Gallery of Famous Poets, 8vo, morocco............	$9 50
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, morocco..........	4 00
Women of Early Christianity, morocco col'd plates..	5 00
Flowers of Loveliness, folio, steel engraving, London	5 00
Kirk and the Manse, magnificent plates............	5 00
Moore Gallery, steel engravings, morocco antique...	6 50
Parables Practically Unfolded, magnificent plates, cloth..............	3 25
Atlantic Souvenir, 4to, steel plates..............	3 25
Hale's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, morocco..	3 50
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, 5 vols., calf.....	7 00
Washington's Earlier Years, royal 8vo, morocco, engravings..........	5 00
Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, morocco...	3 63
Read's Female Poets of America, morocco...........	3 50
Greenwood illustrated, steel engravings, morocco..	4 50
Oriental Keepsake, Leaflets of Memory, annuals, morocco..............	2 50
Evergreen, Lady's, Moss Rose, Gem, annuals, mor..	1 00
Moore, Byron, Scott, Shakespeare, &c, mor. antique	3 38

Also, an assortment of Juveniles. Catalogues gratis.

DAVID A. BOKEE, JR., LEFT HIS WIFE at the residence of her father, No. 54 High-st., Brooklyn, on the 17th of Nov. last, since which time she has not seen him. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by her at No. 54 High-st., Brooklyn.